The Outlook

APRIL 18, 1923

THE GARY LIQUOR SCANDAL

THE conviction of the Mayor of Gary, Indiana, and fifty-four other city officials, citizens, and bootleggers is a good indication of what can be accomplished in upholding the law when a vigorous United States District Attorney is on the job. These men were convicted of conspiracy to violate the Prohibition Law. The trial lasted seventeen days, and the defendants were represented by some of the most eminent legal talent in the State. Two days before the trial began one of the chief witnesses for the Government was murdered, but prohibition agents had been gathering evidence for more than a year, with the result that fifty-five of sixty-two defendants were found guilty.

Besides the Mayor, the principal defendants found guilty included a city judge, an influential lawyer, the county prosecuting attorney and a former county prosecutor, the sheriff and a former sheriff, a justice of the peace, several deputy sheriffs, two police sergeants, and several policemen. They were charged with conspiring to collect weekly payments from violators of the Prohibition Law and with disposing of confiscated liquor for their own profit.

The amazing thing about the Gary rum scandal is that public officials, from the Mayor down to the policeman, all of whom had sworn to enforce the law, were among the guilty. Lawlessness is bad enough, but it is still more shocking when a judge and a mayor, a prosecuting attorney and a sheriff, participate in it. The oath which a public official takes binds him to uphold the law as he finds it, not as he thinks it should be. If he did not expect to uphold the law, he never should have sought the office.

It has been said that the American "melting-pot" has never been even thawed out in Gary; that Gary is Hoosier only as far as geography is concerned. What an example the city officials have set for the overwhelming foreign population, among which sentiment might be expected to be adverse to the enforcement of prohibition! What a lesson in "Americanism" has been set them! How can we expect the foreigner to respect the law with such examples before him? What must he think of our form of government when we cannot trust the men we elect and appoint to administer the affairs of the community? What must Gary's large foreign population, much of it not naturalized, think of America and American institutions when they see such flagrant violations of law by officials sworn to enforce the law?

The question whether prohibition is right or wrong does not even enter into the Gary situation. The Prohibition Law is on the statute-books, and we have seen what can be done by a fearless Federal District Attorney. The triumph of the law in a community where the arm of local government was paralyzed should be noted by other cities.

(C) Keystone

WILLIAM E. DEVER, MAYOR-ELECT OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR

WILLIAM E. DEVER, Democrat, was chosen Mayor of Chicago at the election of April 3, with a plurality of 103,748 votes over his Republican opponent, Arthur C. Lueder. William A. Cunnea, Socialist, received 40,000 votes. Cunnea is a man of forceful and popular personality who has polled a much larger vote than 40,000 as a Socialist nominee for office on previous occasions. But for the fact that Judge Dever is well liked by labor and radical elements, Cunnea might have been expected to show much greater strength than he did. The political organization headed by Mayor Thompson, which has done so much to discredit Chicago, was so badly demoralized that Thompsonism was not a direct issue in the contest between Dever and Lueder. Some of the remnants of the once-powerful Thompson-Lundin faction went with one candidate for Mayor and some with the other. Mayor Thompson himself did not vote at all.

In choosing members of the city Council, Thompsonism was a real issue in many wards. Nearly all the aldermen who had been supporters of Mayor Thompson suffered defeat. Of the 50 aldermen chosen, 31 had the indorsement of the Municipal Voters' League. The new Council is a great improvement over the former body. While not composed of men of remarkable ability, the new Council is expected to be much more responsive to public opinion than its predecessor, which took orders largely from the leaders of the Thompson-Lundin organization.

The Ku Klux Klan issue figured in some wards. One retiring alderman, John P. Garner, openly championed the cause of the Klan. His ward is strongly Republican. It contains many more Protestants than Catholics, and comparatively few Jews. Alderman Garner, who was a supporter of the Thompson administration, was defeated by Wiley W. Mills, a Democrat. The aldermanic election is non-partisan in form, but the natural party affiliations of the candidates are known, and are taken account of by many voters. Mills, who is a Protestant, took open issue with Alderman Garner on the Klan question. He was supported for alderman by the leading Protestant clergymen of his ward.

Efforts were made to inject the religious issue into the campaign for Mayor, but evidently without much effect. Printed matter attacking Dever as a Catholic was widely distributed.

Only one Chicago daily newspaper, the "Evening Post," openly supported the Republican nominee. The "Tribune" spoke well of both Dever and Lueder, but did not express editorial preference for either, despite the fact that Senator Medill McCormick, chief sponsor for Lueder, is a member of the family that owns the Chicago "Tribune." The "Daily News" commended both candidates, but gave Dever the preference on the ground of his experience as a former member of the city Council. The Hearst papers and the "Evening Journal" were strong supporters of Dever. Rather strong appeals were made by Lueder managers to vote for the Republican candidate on party grounds. While Judge Dever had the united support of the Democratic organization, his speaking campaign was conducted largely on non-partisan lines. He had the indorsement of many independent leaders. Nu-

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merous speakers from Dever platforms urged the passage of a law for the non-partisan election of Mayor and expressed the hope that the present campaign for Mayor would be the last to be conducted on party lines.

WHAT WILL THE NEW ADMINISTRATION DO?

THE task confronting the new municipal administration in Chicago is a most difficult one. Mayor-elect Dever is committed to the policy of municipal ownership and operation of the traction system. The street railway franchises expire in February, 1927, a few months before the end of the term of the Mayor about to go into office. The city does not possess, under the Constitution, borrowing power sufficient for the acquisition of the lines, and amendments of the Constitution are hard to secure. Various suggestions for dealing with the situation by indirection are under consideration. If none of these suggestions is found feasible and satisfactory—and there is much doubt if any will prove actually workable—the new Mayor may be expected to take the position that operation shall be continued under temporary permits only, until such time as the Constitution may be amended to give the city the desired borrowing power. Mayor-elect Dever is committed to the policy that no important action shall be taken on the traction question without a referendum vote.

Management of the school system constituted one of the principal grounds of criticism of the Thompson administration. The Chicago Board of Education consists of eleven members, serving for five-year terms, and not subject to removal. The Board is an independent agency. The new Mayor will appoint three members of the Board soon after going into office, and two each year thereafter. It will be more than two years, therefore, before the School Board will have a majority appointed by the Mayor now coming into office after a campaign in which improvement of school administration was one of the most important issues. Inasmuch as the law requires more than a majority vote of the School Board members on many matters, it will be seen that the power of the Thompson organization over school affairs may not be completely broken even after the new Mayor shall have been in office more than two years. Thus the plan of overlapping terms of School Board members, with no power of removal, originally defended as a means of promoting non-political management, is liable to operate to prolong objectionable political control long after its repudiation by the people at the polls. The situation has led some civic leaders to urge immediate legislation to authorize the removal of School Board members. The trouble with this suggestion is that the Governor of the State, Len Small, is a part of the Thompson-Lundin organization, and he might be expected to veto such a measure if passed by the Legislature.

The talk immediately after election was that one of the first appointments to the Board of Education by Mayor Dever would be that of Charles E. Merriam, of the Department of Political Science of the University of Chicago, and a former Progressive Party leader.

THE MINIMUM WAGE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

FOLLOWING within a few months the decision rendering the Child Labor Act unconstitutional, a decision was handed down last week by the United States Supreme Court which renders null and void the act of Congress establishing for the District of Columbia a method for determining legal minimum wages for women.

This decision is bound to increase the feeling widespread throughout the country that the Constitution, if it is to be interpreted in the future by the courts as it has been in the recent past, needs renovation in order to fit it for the needs of a modern industrial society.

Evidently aware of the protests that have been made against the power of the Supreme Court by a majority of one to nullify the will of Congress, the Court makes a very clear and conclusive statement as to the right of the Court to declare laws unconstitutional; for, as the Court says, the Constitution is the repository of sovereignty, while a Congressional statute is the active agency of this sovereign authority, and when the two conflict "that which is not supreme must yield to that which is," and the Court simply ascertains which is the supreme law and rejects that which is inferior.

In this case, however, as in many other cases, the Court is almost evenly divided as to what is the supreme law. The decision is rendered by a vote of five to three; but it was virtually a five-to-four decision, for, although Justice Brandeis did not vote, since as a lawyer he had argued a minimum-wage case before the Court, there is practically no doubt as to how he would have voted. The opinion was given by Mr. Justice Sutherland. The dissenting judges were Chief Justice Taft and the most recent appointee, Mr. Justice Sanford, who concurred in the Chief Justice's dissenting opinion, and Mr. Justice Holmes, who presented a dissenting opinion of his own.

The New York "Tribune" has performed a fine public service in printing all three opinions in full.

Reviewing former decisions, the majority opinion finds that laws which limit the freedom of contract between employers and employees have been sustained by the Court on certain definite grounds, such as that the laws in question dealt with a business charged with a public interest, or met an emergency, or had to do with methods of payment, or prescribed hours or conditions of labor, or protected persons under legal disability, or prevented fraud. None of these grounds does the Court find applicable to a minimum wage law. It says that this law is merely a price-fixing law confined to "adult women . . . who are legally as capable of contracting for themselves as men." It denies that there is any connection between the amount of wages received and the state of public morals. "It cannot be shown," says the Court, "that highly paid women safeguard their morals more carefully than those who are poorly paid." It goes so far as to say that "in principle there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods." It finds that the statute has no regard for any requirement that the amount of service rendered shall correspond to the amount of wages paid, but considers solely the adequacy of the wage to supply the necessary cost of living in health and good morals. It argues that if the police power of the Government can be invoked to justify the fixing of a minimum wage it can be invoked to justify a maximum wage. In the case under consideration both the employer and the employee agreed on a wage below the legal minimum wage. The Court sustained the right of these two parties to make and carry out such an agreement without interference.

Apparently the reasoning in this opinion would render not only the Federal law invalid, but also any State minimum wage law which might come before the Court. Indeed, the States of New York, California, Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Washington, all having minimum wage laws of their own, filed arguments in this case in an endeavor to have the Federal law upheld.

DOES THE CONSTITUTION PREVENT JUSTICE?

IT is significant that, in finding the National Minimum Wage Law invalid, the Supreme Court cited a decision which the Chief Justice assumed had been overruled and Mr. Justice Holmes supposed "would be allowed a deserved repose." This is the decision in the famous, or, as some would say, notorious, Lochner case, which aroused

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ALL IN VAIN COMES COUNSEL TO HIS EAR

(Richard II, Act II, Scene 1)

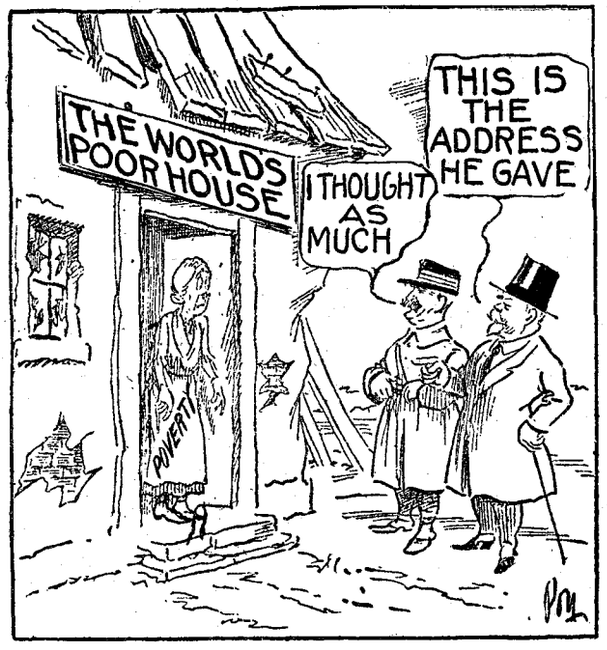
Hunter in the Toronto Globe

THE ENCHANTED CARPET

American Farmer—"Now looky here, Haroun al Harding, this here rug's a fraud. It ain't gettin' me anywheres."

From G. G. Willson, Marshville, Ontario, Canada

From the London Evening News

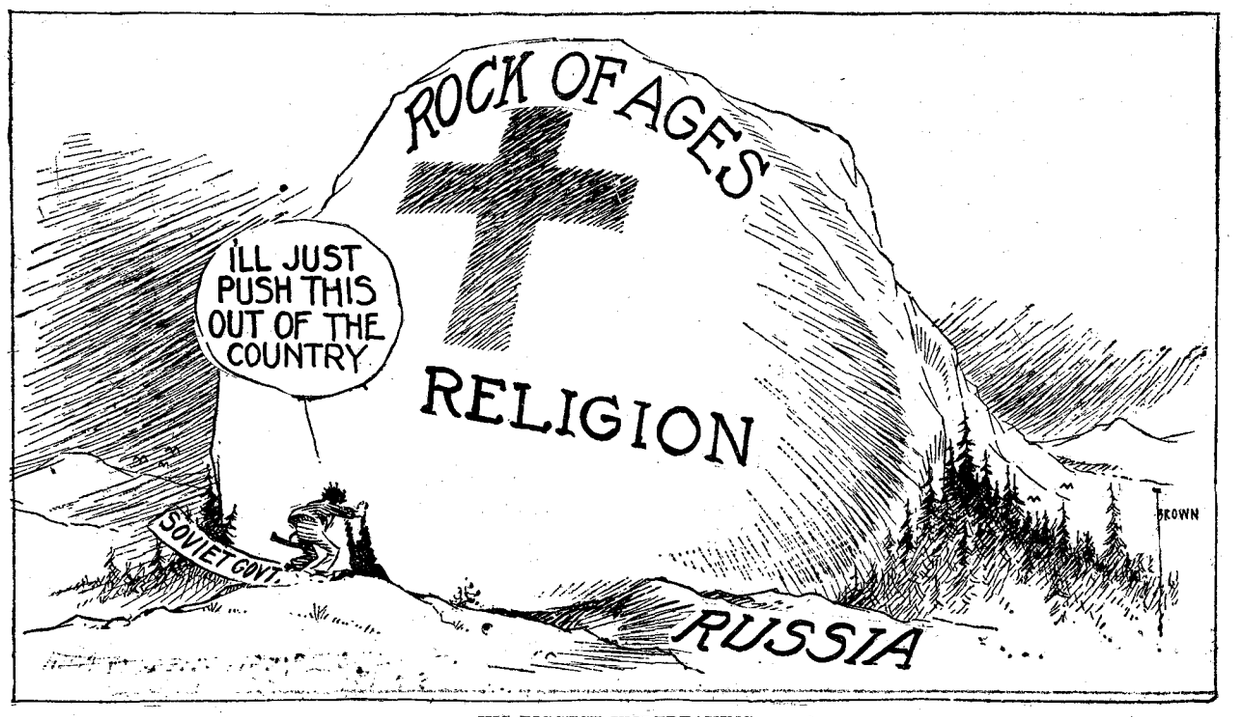


FOUND OUT!

Housekeeper—"No, sir, there is no Herr Fritz here. We have French, Italians, Belgians, and British, but no Germans."

From B. Crampton, Windsor, Ontario, Canada

Brown in the Chicago Daily News



HIS BIGGEST UNDERTAKING

From Frank Connelly, Chicago, Illinois

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a strong protest at the time and which was later ignored in a decision which seemed to run entirely counter to it. Though Chief Justice Taft and Mr. Justice Holmes do not agree in all their general observations, they do agree, not only as to the decision in the Lochner case, but also on other points. For example, the Court held that laws giving special protection to women were upheld before the Constitution was amended giving women the suffrage, but that now the differences, other than physical, between men and women have come "almost, if not quite, to the vanishing point." As to this, Chief Justice Taft said that "the Nineteenth Amendment did not change the physical strength or limitations of women," and Mr. Justice Holmes said: "It will need more than the Nineteenth Amendment to convince me that there are no differences between men and women or that legislation cannot take those differences into account."

The reasoning of the Court that the justification of a minimum wage would justify a maximum wage seems to us, as it seemed to Chief Justice Taft, illogical and not in accord with practical experience. There was before the Court a mass of evidence showing the social value of minimum wage laws; but the Court called all this "only mildly persuasive." A minimum wage is a protection to the wage-earner, and, under conditions of modern industry in which, as Chief Justice Taft says, employees are, in certain circumstances, "not upon a full level of equality of choice with their employer and by their necessitous circumstances are prone to accept pretty much anything that is offered," a minimum wage may be a very important protection especially to women. A maximum wage is, and can be, of course nothing of the kind. To say that such protection as the Minimum Wage Law provided is not within the police power of the State is to take issue with a host of intelligent persons who, as Mr. Justice Holmes says, have studied the matter more than judges can have studied it. In making this decision the majority of the Court have taken upon themselves a responsibility which is perhaps even graver than they admit.

One inevitable result of the Court's decision is to make more Americans feel that they must put legislation in the Constitution where the Court cannot get at it. There is already a movement on foot to amend the Constitution by providing for child labor legislation. There will doubtless be attempted now a movement to put minimum wage legislation into the Constitution. If the Supreme Court continues to decide that measures for social justice are beyond the police power of the legislative branch, public opinion will force through amendments which will make of the Constitution a series of statutes. This, we believe, would be deplorable.

What is needed apparently is an amendment which will broadly recognize the right of the States to exercise the police power for social justice and grant that right also to Congress for all territory under immediate Congressional jurisdiction. We believe the provisions of the Constitution are broad enough now, but evidently the Supreme Court by a narrow majority does not think so. There is now an opportunity for statesmanship to save the Constitution from becoming a mass of legislation by providing it with what might be called a Social and Industrial Bill of Rights.

HIGH SURTAXES SHOULD GO

Secretary Mellon has advanced cogent reasons showing why it is possible and desirable to reduce the surtaxes on incomes. It is not a question of making things easier for the payers of surtaxes. The present system drives investors to put their money into tax-exempt securities, such as municipal bonds, and thereby does a double injury: first, to the payers of local taxes, for when tax-exempt bonds are in demand there is strong temptation to extravagant expenditure; secondly, to productive industries, investment in which is thereby starved or reduced. Says Mr. Mellon:

> There is no doubt that the high income tax rates which are still in effect are gradually defeating their own purpose and tending to create artificial conditions that tend to hamper the development of business and industry and reduce the volume of income subject to taxation. . . . Congress has already acted to close some of the gaps, but for the most part the evil still remains, and the only effective way to reach it is to reduce the surtax rates themselves to a more reasonable level.

Three million dollars a day in excess of our expectations flowed into the Federal treasury in Washington during the month of March. Of this great sum, totaling $90,000,000, nearly $70,000,000 comes as the echo of reviving business last year in the form of income taxes. The other $20,000,000 windfall is ascribed to the workings of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, the estimated monthly yield of which was exceeded by one-third.

Income-tax collections during March are set forth by Secretary Mellon at a total of $463,000,000, as compared with $393,000,000 of income and profits taxes collected in March, 1922. Mr. Mellon states that "the best possible estimates indicate that this probably means increased collections of income taxes for the calendar year 1923 amounting to about $200,000,000 more than for the calendar year 1922."

Although Mr. Mellon does not refer in his statement to the looked-for increase in customs receipts, Treasury and Budget officials recently have expressed the view that our income from the tariff this year will approximate $600,000,000, as compared with receipts estimated last August at about $450,000,000. If we add the tariff windfall to the income-tax windfall, both being measured in the light of the best possible conservative estimate, our National treasury this year will be enriched by about $350,000,000 in excess of our expectations. This amounts to more than a million dollars a day every working day in the year.

Leaving the unexpected accretion from the tariff out of consideration, Mr. Mellon revives his plea for lowering the surtaxes on incomes to the maximum limit advocated by him before the Ways and Means Committee in 1921 when the present revenue law was in process of drafting. He bases his plea on the showing made in the Government treasury by income-tax collections alone. In 1921 he advocated fixing a maximum of 32 per cent as the limit for surtaxes on 1921 incomes and 25 per cent thereafter. The Revenue Law of 1918 imposed surtaxes running as high as 65 per cent.

Congress listened to Mr. Mellon's plea, but fixed the surtax limit at 50 per cent, or double the maximum he had suggested for 1922 and thereafter. Mr. Mellon's letter of April 30, 1921, to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee recommended the repeal of the excess profits tax on corporations—a suggestion which Congress adopted—and continued: "The higher rates of income surtaxes put constant pressure on taxpayers to reduce their taxable income, interfered with the transaction of business and the free flow of capital into productive enterprise, and are rapidly becoming unproductive. . . . An intelligent revision of those taxes should encourage production and in the long run increase, rather than diminish, the revenues."

It must have been particularly gratifying to this able official of the Government to observe two years later, as he did in his statement of several days ago, the working out of his suggestions in actual practice, even though Congress went only part of the way with him in one of his two recommendations.

"The actual results of the revision which was made," he says, "have fully justified those predictions. Actual collections of taxes this year under the new law are substantially larger than collections last year on the old basis. At the same time there has been a substantial revival in business, so that under the downward revision the effect has actu-

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ally been 'to increase, rather than diminish, the revenues.'"

Our present tax burdens on industry are onerous—though less so than those of several years ago—and a suggestion for lightening them, coming from the man most familiar with the intricacies of the problem in hand, falls gratefully upon eager ears.

SENATOR PEPPER AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SENATOR PEPPER, of Pennsylvania, an opponent of the League of Nations as originally organized, believes that the League is changing in character and that it can be made acceptable to the United States.

Nobody, he thinks, can persuade the people of the United States to join the League as long as it retains its present Covenant. Now, however, it is no longer in practice, to use his phrases, "an international steam-roller," "an engine of political manipulation," "a voting trust of five nations." It has been getting rid of its objectionable features.

What has led Senator Pepper to this view of the changing character of the League is in part at least what Lord Robert Cecil has said in his speeches. Senator Pepper points out that Lord Robert has no interest in Article X, and that in no instance which Lord Robert cites has the League of Nations attempted to use the powers with which President Wilson wished to invest it.

"There are only two agencies," says Senator Pepper, "through which war can be averted when disputing nations are ready to fight. One is force, the other is suasion." He points out that the scheme in the League as drawn up at Versailles was a scheme to force nations to behave. He is glad that we are not in that scheme, and he adds:

> It is idle to say that if the United States had been in, the situation would have been altered. How? On which side would we have been willing to fight as between Greece and Turkey? Are all Americans united in opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of France's action in the Ruhr?

To change that scheme Senator Pepper does not think would be a very difficult piece of surgery. He would make the Council of the League purely a mediatorial body. Such a body would tend to lead disputants to seek either adjudication (decision by a court of law) or adjustment (a decision by a tribunal of arbitration). "Mediation, adjudication, adjustment: here is a trinity of great international functions to which any international organization should be confined."

It is a proper thing to propose our adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, Senator Pepper thinks, even without reference to the League; but he thinks it would be a far greater thing to propose rewriting the Covenant of the League so as to remove its objectionable features and make it possible for the United States to join.

These ideas which Senator Pepper has developed in an interview in the New York "Times," in a speech at Pittsburgh, and in an article in the "Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation and International Law," represent, we believe, the views of a great many others who, like Senator Pepper, were vigorously opposed to the Covenant as drafted and adopted.

We share Senator Pepper's desire to see the League of Nations abandon its pretension to the command over the armies and navies of the world, abandon its pretension to command over economic force by means of blockades and the like, and frankly become in name what it is in practice, an international administrative organization. Without such changes in the constitution of the League of Nations as those which Senator Pepper in principle favors it is idle for any people in Europe to think that the United States will join; but with changes of this general character we hope and believe that the United States will be willing to become a member.

Keystone

LORD CARNARVON

THE DEATH OF LORD CARNARVON

THE theory that the death of the Earl of Carnarvon, which took place at Cairo on April 5, was in any way due to some strange evil influence emanating from the tomb of Tutankhamen has an occult flavor that appeals to those who have more imagination than intellect. That it should receive support from Miss Marie Corelli, who believes that the Egyptian monarchs had "divers secret potions" buried with them to wreak vengeance on the disturbers of their tombs, is what one might expect, but is particularly ludicrous in view of the fact of the very large number of tombs which have been violated by robbers or opened by explorers and of the fact that nearly all the museums of the world have mummies of Egyptian potentates—and all without any tangible evidence of the revengeful work of hidden poisons or spirit influence. That Sir Arthur Conan Doyle should "see things" when he read of the death of Lord Carnarvon is not surprising in view of his recent indorsement of the work of spirit photographers who have already been thoroughly exposed.

Such a rumor runs its little course and then goes down forgotten in the annals of human folly. It seems to be fully established that Lord Carnarvon's death was due to blood poisoning, probably initiated by the bite of some insect; latest reports say by the bite of a mosquito.

There has been a universal expression of regret that Lord Carnarvon could not have lived to see the complete results of the marvelous discovery made under his auspices. The revelations of the tomb of Tutankhamen are not to be minimized because the tomb itself is far less grand and elaborate than other royal tombs that have been discovered, nor because it has not yet revealed any written records—although these may quite possibly be found when those chambers still full of antique objects of every variety have been emptied and the contents carefully examined. What makes the discovery unique is what has been well expressed by Professor Peet, the learned British Egyptologist, in his words "an almost untouched royal burial," and in the astonishing number and variety of objects that give us a direct view of Egyptian life, customs, housekeeping, and ceremonies in a royal palace thirty-three hundred years ago. Even if the body of Tutankhamen is not found—and it seems highly improbable that it will be found—the results of the discovery have been in their own way quite unparalleled.

It is gratifying to know that the death of Lord Carnarvon will not interfere with the completion of the work which was so dear to him. It will, it is stated, be carried on to its full conclusion under the superintendence of Mr. Howard Carter, who made the actual discovery.

The Earl of Carnarvon was the fifth of that line. His father was a statesman and a Cabinet Minister. The late Lord Carnarvon had a scientific education and scientific tastes. He had been interested in Egyptology for some twenty years, and his great wealth allowed him to

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finance extensive explorations; these for the last eight years had been chiefly occupied with work in the Valley of the Kings. The assiduous persistence of Carnarvon and Carter have, apart from the immediate results, been of immense value to the cause of archæology and have given a notable impetus to the work of specialists in the future, as well as to the public interest which has been roused in quite an extraordinary fashion.

THE FRENCH PROPOSAL FOR SCRAPPING ALL NAVIES

An agreement by all the Powers to abolish all their navies has been proposed by a leader in the Senate of France.

"I guarantee in the name of the French Parliament," said Gustave Kerguezec, President of the Naval Committee of the French Senate, in a statement cabled to the United States by the Associated Press, "that France will suppress her entire fleet if the other Powers do likewise."

M. Kerguezec's idea is that in place of national fleets there should be an international one, to which the United States should furnish ten ships, England ten, France six, and Italy six. He believes that the people of the world are set against any more wars, and urges a new conference as the only means of averting employment of new and dreadful arms of warfare. He says that the demand of the French delegates at the Washington Conference for new capital ships was out of keeping with the French naval policy adopted long before the Washington Conference met; that the condemnation of submarines expressed at the Washington Conference was "for the purpose of giving dominion of the seas to one or two nations," and, with colonies to defend in both hemispheres, France is interested in the freedom of the seas. In reply to the motto, "The sea is mine, keep off!" the motto France substitutes, says M. Kerguezec, is, "The seas shall be free forever, for all."

There is in all this something more than a proposal for disarmament. It is an ingenuous—or ingenious—and not ineffective reply to Great Britain's demand that France cut her army to the bone. It is not likely that the British will relish the French suggestion any more than the French relished that of the British. As Vestel has pointed out in his book on "The Maintenance of Peace," the danger of world domination presents itself only when a Power becomes irresistibly strong both on sea and on land. The French are strong on land. The British are strong on sea. There is no nation in the world to-day which is in the position that Germany was in 1914, who threatened to become and proved herself very nearly capable of becoming powerful enough to command both land and sea.

THE REDS' WAR AGAINST RELIGION

If the Bolshevik leaders are consistent, they may before long proclaim that no man can be a Russian patriot unless he is an atheist. Evidence is accumulating every day that the Reds' war against the priests and officials of the Orthodox Church is a war against religion. The brutal execution of Vicar-General Butchkavitch, after a trial which recalls the prosecution of priests in the French Revolution by Fouquier-Tinville or the brutality of Judge Jeffreys after the Monmouth Rebellion, is only one act of this war, which has been increasing in violence for several years. This execution and the imprisonment of Archibishop Zepliak are to be followed immediately by the trial of the man who after the death of the Czar was made the head of the Orthodox Russian Church. Dr. Vassily Tikhon was chosen Patriarch of All Russia (a title which had been in abeyance since the time of Peter the Great) because the abolition of the Imperial Government deprived the Church of its head, the Czar.

The recent trial is only the culmination of a long series of persecutions and executions. A Russian writer a year ago quoted Bolshevik statistics showing that the Reds had killed up to that time twenty-eight bishops and over twelve hundred priests.

From an illuminating article on the subject of "Bolshevism and Religion in Russia" in the "Atlantic Monthly" for March, by R. O. G. Urch, for several years resident in Russia as correspondent of the London "Times," it appears that from the time of the Revolution which brought the Reds into power they have worked against the Orthodox Church—at first slowly and hesitantly, because the great mass of Russian people have been, and still are, attached to that Church—then more openly and more violently. They encouraged and helped schisms from the Church just so far as they could control and use those movements as tools; they used ridicule as a weapon—for instance, they put up placards everywhere saying, "Religion is a narcotic for the people;" they destroyed the sacred ikons; they at first mildly said that atheism was a matter of conscience, but later they provided official lectures against all religion; they have now taken all Bibles and religious books from the schools and libraries, "so that the children and workmen shall not be subject to their pernicious influence." They have shown that they hated the Orthodox Church, not because they disagree with its dogmas, but because they fear any kind of religious affiliation which might stir the conscience against their own acts of robbery and murder.

One peculiar method of fighting religion has been to encourage or organize burlesque religious processions at Christmas and Easter. Curiously enough, the Reds encouraged such attempts at ridicule not only against Christians but against Jews, as happened just the other day at Passover time. It is singular that in Poland since the execution of Mgr. Butchkavitch there has been agitation against Jews, on the theory, apparently, that the Bolshevik persecution of Christian priests was prompted by Jews. Nothing could be further from the fact. The Red Government is made up of men of different races and religions; it is not a pro-Jewish but a pro-atheist organization. The criminal's fear of morality and religion is at the base of this cruel and contemptible war in Russia against the Church. The Bolshevik excuse has been that the clergy have offered passive resistance to the seizure of church money and sacred vessels by the authorities. When this is looked into, it appears that the Soviet authorities demanded these treasures under the pretense of using them for relieving starvation, and that the Church authorities replied that they were quite willing to use their resources for that purpose, but asked permission to apply the proceeds through a committee of their own. This was precisely what the American Relief Committee did, if we remember rightly, at one time. In other words, nobody for a minute believes that the Soviet authorities could be trusted to use money to save their own starving people, and no one doubts that, if they had been trusted, the money would have been used in whole or in part for political or military objects.

A human and historic document which we earnestly hope may be published in permanent form and for universal reading appeared in the New York "Herald" on April 6. It is an account by Mr. Francis McCullagh of the trial of the Archbishop, the Vicar-General, and their fellow-priests. Mr. McCullagh sat through the entire trial. He was smuggled in, for the Bolshevik authorities refused to issue press tickets. He sent telegrams to his paper, not one of which got through. As soon as the trial was over he quickly left Moscow, and was then able to cable this intensely moving narrative. We may not quote directly, but we may indicate in a few words some facts and conclusions:

The correspondent most positively as-

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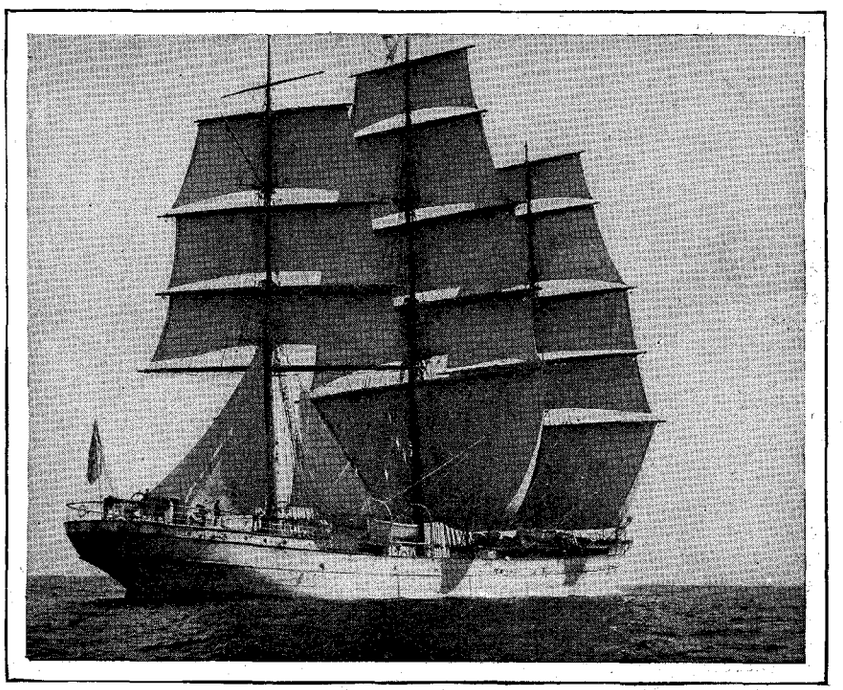
sorts that religious grounds alone actuated the trial, and that it is part of a movement for the destruction of Christianity in Russia. He describes with feeling the nobility and serenity of these devoted clergymen who were approaching martyrdom. They were asked to declare that they would not continue to teach the Catechism to children, and in every case the priest refused to make such a promise and refused with joy all radiant in his face. In the same way they all absolutely declined to promise not to say mass. Mr. McCullagh points out in connection with this that under the present Russian law even a mother may not teach any kind of religious doctrine, Christian or Jewish or anything else, to her own child if the child is under eighteen.

If the spirit of the persecuted priests in this trial was fine and unselfish, the conduct and attitude of the prosecutor (the bloodthirsty Krylenko), and of the judges on the bench were vile in their cruel hostility. From beginning to end the judges showed intention to convict, whatever the evidence. How little proof was really required is shown by the case of one priest who, when a Red policeman ordered his congregation to disperse, knelt down before the altar and went on with his service. He was, in fact, nearly blind, and did not know what was going on. But the Court held that he was guilty of trying to incite his people against the police, and he received a sentence of ten years in prison!

The charge that the priests of the Orthodox Church have persistently intrigued with the Poles and have conspired to get Poland to attack Russia has not been supported. The relations of the priests with Polish ecclesiastical authorities were purely of a Church nature. These charges have enraged the Polish Catholics, and mobs have paraded through Warsaw, crying "Death to Communists and Jews!" So fierce has been the feeling aroused that reports are current as we write that another military clash between Poland and Russia is quite possible.

Russia's war against religion is already reacting against those who have incited it. It has aroused the indignation of the world without regard to sect or race. When in the French Revolution an attempt was made to destroy every vestige of Christian religion and to substitute for it the Worship of Reason, even Danton and Robespierre knew that the thing was as impossible as it was absurd. If Trotsky and Tchitcherin and Krylenko think that they can help their cause by destroying religious worship and religious belief, they are ignorant of the deep religious feeling still existing among the great masses of the Russian people.



THE TUSITALA—CLYDE-BUILT, 260 FEET LONG, 2,500 TONS—TO BE USED BY THE "THREE HOURS FOR LUNCH" CLUB AS A CRUISER

SHIP AHOY!

WHO said that romance was dead? Who said that we were a material-minded nation? Who said lots of other things of a similar nature?

Proof that all these charges, specific and unspecific, are base slander upon the American people is to be found in the announcement that a group of choice spirits of nautical inclination have purchased a full-rigged ship with the intention of converting her into a seagoing home for souls worthy of such delight.

The announcement of the purchase of this ship was first made in Christopher Morley's column in the New York "Evening Post." The backer of the project is the Three Hours for Lunch Club, the doings of which are familiar to all readers of Mr. Morley's column.

The uses to which the ship is to be put are described by Mr. Morley in the following words:

> The enterprise, we confess, is not wholly romantic, nor yet wholly selfish. It is the conviction of the Club that there are many kinsprits whose secret ambition has always been to take a sea cruise under sail, and under the ideal conditions of safety, comfort, charm, and novelty afforded by a big sailing ship. The Club has had plans drawn for the refitting of the Tusitala for passengers: if enough kinsprits are interested as many as forty-eight can be accommodated on each cruise. The idea is to plan both short and long cruises: cruises of ten days to a fortnight in near-by waters; and longer voyages (a month, six weeks, etc.) that will take her to more distant regions. In the romantic eye of the Club there are shining schemes—such as to approach San Salvador at night, and make the landfall of Columbus at dawn, discovering America as he did; to take "scientific" cruises with deep-sea dredging gear for exploring the curiosities of ocean bottom; to make some of those "ports and happy havens" whereof we have all dreamed. And, no matter how appealing the romantic flavor may be, the Club insists that this is a practical and businesslike enterprise. It has enlisted the co-operation of sagacious, experienced shipping men, who agree that the plan is thoroughly feasible. For our own part, we almost believe that the Club should receive a subsidy from Congress, for having taken a step which will put one more fine ship at sea under the American flag, and should interest many people in the arts of the mariner and the problems of sea traffic. . . .
>
> The question whether she can be fitted out according to the somewhat grandiose schemes of the Club depends to some extent on the number of kinsprits who would relish the idea of sailing on her. The Club's ideas of various possible cruises—a Family Cruise with special accommodation for children; a Hay Fever Cruise for sneezing kinsprits; a Hard-Boiled Cruise (in winter, for men only, who wish to have a look at seafaring in bad weather, and may take a hand in working the ship if they desire); a Literary Cruise, etc.—these cheerful visions are too lengthy to be outlined all at once. The ship will be equipped with twin Diesel engines for auxiliary use, giving her the self-determination of a steamer when necessary.

We have spoiled several large sheets of paper figuring up the cost per

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"kinsprit" per day. According to our reckoning, the kinsprits will have to have longer purses than some of the sea lovers whom we know. But it is possible that we have used the wrong logarithm as the basis of our calculations, or perhaps we are not particularly good at taking lunars. Nothing would make us happier than to find that the good ship Tusitala was miles away from the lee shore of pecuniary embarrassment.

THE TABERT CASE

THE literature of fiction does not contain anything more tragic or heartrending than the story of Martin Tabert, a boy from a North Dakota farm, who was whipped to death about a year ago in a Florida peonage camp; nor, it may be added, does the current news reveal anything more hopeful regarding the power of public opinion and the influence of a determined and upright officer of the law than is disclosed by the results of this tragedy.

Martin Tabert left his home in North Dakota, seeking the warm climate of the South. He was arrested for stealing a ride on a freight train; fined something like twenty-five dollars; was unable to pay the fine, and was rented by the sheriff under a system of convict peonage to a lumber camp. When his parents were informed of his plight, they sent the necessary money to pay the fine, but the sheriff returned the money without trying to obtain the release of the boy, who was later beaten to death when illness made it impossible for him to work.

In Cavalier County, North Dakota—the home county of Martin Tabert—there is a county prosecutor, a State's Attorney, as he is called, Gudmundur Grimson. Mr. Grimson was born in Iceland, but his family moved to North Dakota when he was a baby. He and Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, grew up together and went together to the University of North Dakota, working their way through the University as members of wheat-threshing crews. Grimson graduated with honors in 1904; took a Master's degree; won a fellowship at the University of Chicago; and, after being admitted to the bar, went back to the little village of Munich, which was Martin Tabert's home. Mr. Grimson has won the reputation of enforcing the law against the rich and powerful exactly as impartially as against the uninfluential. He became interested in the Tabert case, and finally telegraphed the New York "World," enlisting its help as a journal which has shown in many instances a desire to promote human justice. The "World" gave publicity to the case, and Mr. Grimson went to Florida on purpose to investigate. The Legislature of North Dakota took up the matter and passed a resolution asking, "in a spirit of comity and friendship," its sister Legislature of Florida to investigate the charges and to abolish, if possible, the system which led to young Tabert's torture and death. The Florida Legislature responded promptly to the request of the Legislature of North Dakota and to the public opinion which had been aroused. The Florida Senate and Assembly practically unanimously have voted for an investigation.

In connection with this case we reprint here an exchange of telegrams between The Outlook and Governor Hardee, of Florida:

April 6, 1923.

Hon. Cary Hardee,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Noting with gratification response of Florida Legislature to inquiry from North Dakota concerning Tabert case, would appreciate telegraphic statement from you concerning facts in case especially concerning co-operation of yourself and Legislature in investigating conditions. This case seems to illustrate opportunity for inter-State comity. We desire also light on Florida convict leasing system. We are asking chiefly for information for editorial guidance, but would welcome permission to publish statement over your name.

EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK.

Tallahassee, Florida,
April 7, 1923.

Editor, The Outlook,
New York, N. Y.

Your message referring to Tabert case. Several years ago Florida abolished private lease of State convicts. Act did not go far enough and abolish lease of county convicts. Small number of the smaller counties without sufficient convicts to organize road working forces have heretofore leased their county convicts. Legislature now in session will promptly abolish this last remnant of lease system in Florida. I have recommended abolition. Every possible thing has been done looking toward full investigation of Tabert case, and prosecution of convict guard alleged to have administered the punishment. The people of Florida naturally regret this instance, and through its officials will handle an investigation and prosecution vigorously.

CARY A. HARDEE,
Governor.

There are some things that are discouraging enough about modern tendencies in democracy. One of them is that the State of Florida should have so long tolerated the peonage system. But there are also some hopeful aspects of democracy in the Tabert case. Among them are these: The revelation that a native of Iceland can be as thoroughgoing an American as a man with a half-dozen generations of American ancestors behind him; that a Northern and a Southern State, instead of falling into an acrimonious controversy over States' rights, can act in fraternal comity; that a Legislature, instead of defending and excusing its State from a false sense of local pride, can acknowledge a fault and promptly set to work to remove its cause; that public opinion, when in possession of the facts from reliable and honest sources, is a more potent factor than force in righting wrongs.

ADEPTS AND AMATEURS

in all departments of outdoor sport will be glad to know that

THE SPORTS NUMBER

OF THE OUTLOOK IS DUE NEXT WEEK

APRIL 25

is the date of the issue set aside for those who delight in clean sportsmanship and vigorous exercise. There will be an article by Herbert L. Stone, editor of "Yachting," on "Small-Boat Sailing"—a sport that requires skill, nerve, and resourcefulness. There will be a description of the new and exciting sport of soaring, and "Baseball's Future," a straight-from-the-shoulder interview with Colonel Huston, half-owner of the New York Yankees. William T. Tilden, II, International Tennis Champion, has given us "Tennis for Boys and Girls," which will interest the younger devotees of the racket and the ball. Another article for the rising generations of sportsmen and sportswomen is an interview with the Medical Director of Columbia entitled "Catch 'Em Young." James A. Henshall, "Father of the Black Bass," writes of the duties and pleasures of the angler.

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NEGOTIATING BY HABIT

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

BY HERBERT FRANCIS SHERWOOD

THE Fall River cotton mills and the 36,000 operatives who spin and weave the cloth that flows from them have just passed through another testing period. In Fall River there has been no strike of any consequence since 1904. For nearly twenty years both sides have been willing to lay their cards on the table and co-operate in finding a common ground for action. The offer of an advance of 12½ per cent in wages made on April 2 by the manufacturers was no exception to this method of meeting wage questions. Negotiation has become a habit. It was accepted by the unions of the Textile Council on April 5.

The only difference in the negotiations in this case was that both sides agreed to hold their conferences in the presence of five representatives of the public. These consisted of three Roman Catholic clergymen of three of the dominant nationalities represented among the workers (the Irish, French-Canadian, and Portuguese), a Baptist clergyman, and a local judge. This was a step further in the history of labor negotiation in Fall River.

The situation was complicated by the fact that a relatively small number of operatives, particularly doffers, belong to the United Textile Workers, comprised of a group of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The major unions are the weavers, loom fixers, carders, slasher tenders, spinners, and yarn finishers. These unions comprise the Textile Council and act together. They do not look to outside sources for direction. The Manufacturers' Association adopted collective bargaining in 1905, but has never recognized for this purpose any unions outside the Textile Council. The Council and the manufacturers long ago learned to trust each other and to rely upon the facts presented at their conferences. The Textile Council asked for a fifteen per cent increase. The United Textile Workers sought an increase of twenty-nine and one-half per cent, and seemed at first anxious to push this as a means of changing the methods by which wages were established in Fall River. The leaders of the Council thus found themselves confronted with a triangular situation based on an impossible proposition, which was alluring to many of the rank and file of the operatives. The principle of negotiation has won.

Fall River is a city that gives one the impression of being set apart. Everything conspires to create the feeling that you are in a world away from the madding throng. If you arrive on one of the famous Fall River liners on your way to Boston, you board a steel train on the pier and are whisked along the edge of the blue waters of Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River under the edge of the steep-side hill on which the city rests. You see nothing of the city,

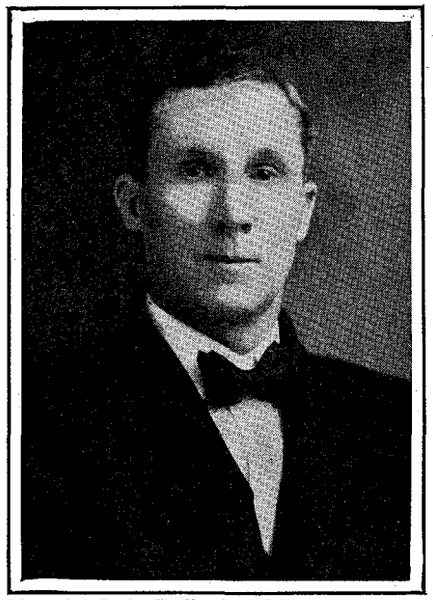

Photo by Gay's Studio, Fall River

JAMES TANSEY, PRESIDENT OF THE TEXTILE COUNCIL OF FALL RIVER

although it is a community of more than 125,000 souls.

Despite the fact that Providence is only a score of miles away on the other horn of Narragansett Bay, it seems afar off because a broad navigable river and the easterly horn of Narragansett Bay must be crossed. New Bedford, nearly as far away in another direction, seems distant and in another orbit, for one must mount a steep hill from the main artery of traffic and business before leaving the city on the east.

The very contour of the city tends to create this sense of isolation. It stretches along a steep hillside for a distance of nine miles. At the foot of the slope are Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River. Something like two hundred feet above the river and two and a half miles to the east is Watuppa Lake, a body of water some eight miles long and utilized as the chief source of Fall River's water supply. The Quequechan River tumbles from the lake over the edges of the granite ledge upon which Fall River rests and empties into the bay. It is the "Fall River" from which the city obtained its name. The city faces in but a single direction—towards the west. This adds to the sense of shutinness.

The little river, like the tiny acorn from which comes the mighty oak, is one of the causes of the growth of Fall River. Its contorted and precipitous bed of granite made it a most promising source of easily developed water power. A century ago cotton manufacturers noted that fact and the city of Fall River was born. The tenuous eddying and swirling stream furnishes approximately 1,000 horse-power. If you enter the city by means of the Fall River boats, the oldest and finest steamboat line of its kind in the world, you will not fail to note as you climb the hill from the wharf that the rocky gorge of that stream has been covered by a long string of great cotton mills which follows it across the heart of the city up to the top of the hill, and then branches off to the right toward the south.

There is something else you would notice about these cotton mills. Many of them are superbly constructed buildings formed of great blocks of gray granite, taken out of Fall River's foundation. Not a few of them are architecturally interesting. They will withstand the ceaseless vibration set up by the shuttles shooting back and forth with lightning swiftness in the myriads of looms. This is an important thing for a cotton mill. They are as Mount Zion, which, according to the Scriptures, cannot be removed. This is a stabilizing factor in Fall River's great cotton industry.

There are 111 mills producing cotton products. They are owned by approximately fifty corporations with assets of upwards of $100,000,000. Their roofs cover more than 4,000,000 spindles, in addition to the scores of thousands of looms and carding machines. The unit of measurement is the spindle. A spindle is the neck of the bottle through which the raw cotton passes in its journey toward a finished product.

The part which Fall River plays in the textile industry, therefore, may be measured by the fact that it possesses one-fifth of the spindles to be found in the North and approximately one-eighth of all to be found in the United States. More than 200 miles of cloth are woven daily—enough to put a swaddling-band around the earth in two weeks. One of its plants employs 6,000 hands and operates more than 500,000 spindles. Its thousands of looms weave more than 3,000,000 yards of cloth a week. This company prints in addition as many yards more which it buys elsewhere. This is the largest mill in the United States devoted to cotton products alone.

In the course of a year the spindles and looms of Fall River twist and weave 400,000 bales of cotton into gray cloth ready for bleaching and printing. Much of the bleaching and printing is done

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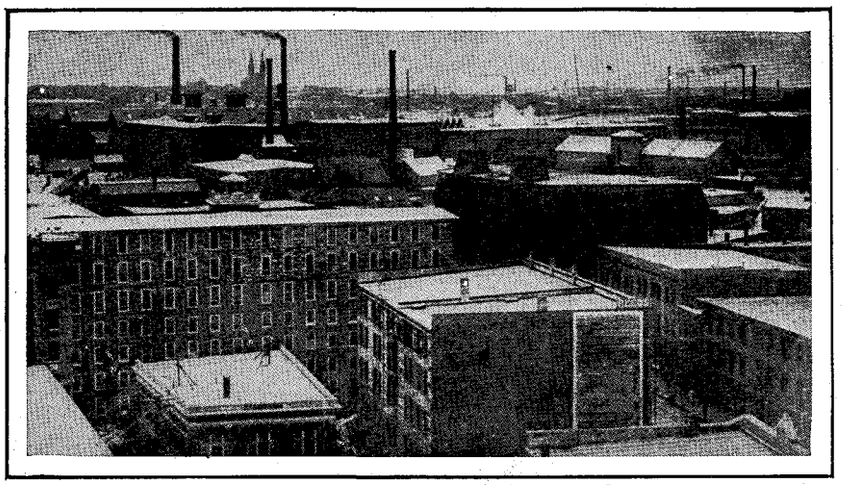

FALL RIVER—A FEW OF THE MILLS

elsewhere. The operatives are of English, Irish, French-Canadian, and Portuguese stock chiefly. With the exception of the English and Scotch, they are generally of the Roman faith. Fall River is the seat of a bishop.

Although Fall River may not be on the trunk lines, it receives publicity from time to time. Somehow it has acquired the reputation of being the city in which the cotton textile struggles head up. It receives plenty of publicity in this respect. Curiously, this publicity creates the wrong impression. Doubtless it has received its reputation because of the fact that representatives of the textile unions and of the manufacturers are constantly meeting for conferences. They have an understanding that they shall come together every six months to consider wage matters. The results of these conferences are indicated by the fact that there has been no strike of consequence since 1904. The other New England textile cities, aware of the way in which negotiations in Fall River are carried on and the fact that no strikes result, have become accustomed to waiting for Fall River's decisions before determining what they will do.

A year ago, when the manufacturers in other textile cities wished to reduce wages and serious strikes occurred in some sections, notably the Blackstone Valley, the Fall River manufacturers did not reduce wages. While other cities were suffering the horrible disrupting penalties of labor warfare, which benefited neither management nor operatives, the workers of Fall River were adding several millions to their savings accounts. A silent cotton mill is a source of capital depletion for every one interested.

The present shortage of labor has tended toward the raising of wages. Textile workers have felt the need also. Fall River workers, in common with workers elsewhere, have sought increases. An idle cotton mill being a liability, those increases have been granted, although conditions in the business of cotton textile production are not equally good in all sections.

The present habit of negotiation which controls the relations between management and operatives in Fall River dates, as I have stated, from 1904. In July of that year four of the five major unions voted to strike for an increase in wages. Eighty-two mills and 23,000 operatives were affected. It is said that, as is so often the case, the decision was reached by a small minority of the workers and was controlled by the more youthful and irresponsible, who, having light domestic responsibilities, wanted a two months' holiday. The strike, however, ran seven months, owing to the difficulty of bringing management and operatives together. The funds of the operatives were wiped out and thousands left the city.

The strike was closed by arbitration by William L. Douglas, Governor of Massachusetts. The long strike will not be forgotten for many years. Out of it grew the determination on both sides that never again should there be a strike in Fall River if negotiation could prevent it. From it arose also a sliding scale, which became famous. This operated so strongly against the workers, however, that on one occasion, when under its terms the operatives would have suffered a serious cut, the manufacturers refused to take advantage of the opportunity which it afforded to make the reduction. The sliding scale was finally abandoned and the idea of meeting every six months for a wage conference adopted.

For some years prior to March 25, 1912, the rate of wages based on the price of weaving 47½ yards of 28 inches width, sixty-four threads to the inch each way, was 19.66 cents. Since that date there have been nine progressive advances, bringing wages 196 per cent above those paid before March, 1912. The base on January 1, 1916, was 21.63. The peak was 58.19, effective June 1, 1920. This was an increase of 169 per cent above that of 1916. Then followed one cut of 22½ per cent in December, 1920, leaving the present level at 45.10. The advance of 12½ per cent effective April 30 this year raises the base level to 50.74 cents and the total increase 158 per cent above that of 1912, and 134.6 above that of 1916.

Although, as stated, many mills sought to cut wages a year ago, the Fall River manufacturers did not do this, with the result that Fall River was free from the warfare which injured other New England textile centers. *In all this time there has been no written agreement between the manufacturers and the operatives. The bond has been a growing sense of respect for each other as a willingness to discuss questions on their merits and with the facts frankly displayed.* In the recent statement prepared by the manufacturers when they at first declined to accede to the request to raise wages and asked for deferred action until another conference could be held later in April, the representatives of the operatives were invited to name accountants to examine the books of the manufacturers. The manufacturers have expressed regret that no one has accepted the offer. The representatives of the workers, apparently, did not question the statement of the mill management.

How has this spirit been developed? Whenever this question is asked, one man's name is almost invariably mentioned. It is that of James Tansey, an Englishman by birth, who is President of the Textile Council. There is nothing impressive about the appearance of Tansey. In fact, he looks undernourished. But he is always calm, and he is a thinker. Every one respects his judgment. He knows how to hold the support of the operatives for his conclusions. Whenever any important community movement is on foot, there is always a desire to have Tansey associated with it.

"I've been here thirty years, and I cannot forget that I am a citizen of Fall River," he said to me recently.

I believe the sense of citizenship in Fall River is a dominating factor in the situation. The ownership of the mills is in Fall River. The majority of the operatives are thrifty English and French-Canadian. Fall River is their home. They do not like the picture of a torn Fall River. The situation is controlled from within the walls rather than from without.

Not a few observant persons in Fall River have spoken of the high degree of "Americanization" which has taken place. Whether the conserving spirit of negotiation and the effort toward a "square deal" in labor matters is a notable cause or a notable effect, I will not attempt to say. Fall River is law-abiding. It is the record that during the long strike of 1904 not a pane of glass was broken. Arrests were actually almost fifty per cent below the number in normal times. A grim, silent determination for what they believed the right was shown by both employer and employee, but above all was the resolve that Fall River's fair name for law and order should not be sacrificed.

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LORD ROBERT CECIL

HIS BACKGROUND AND HIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

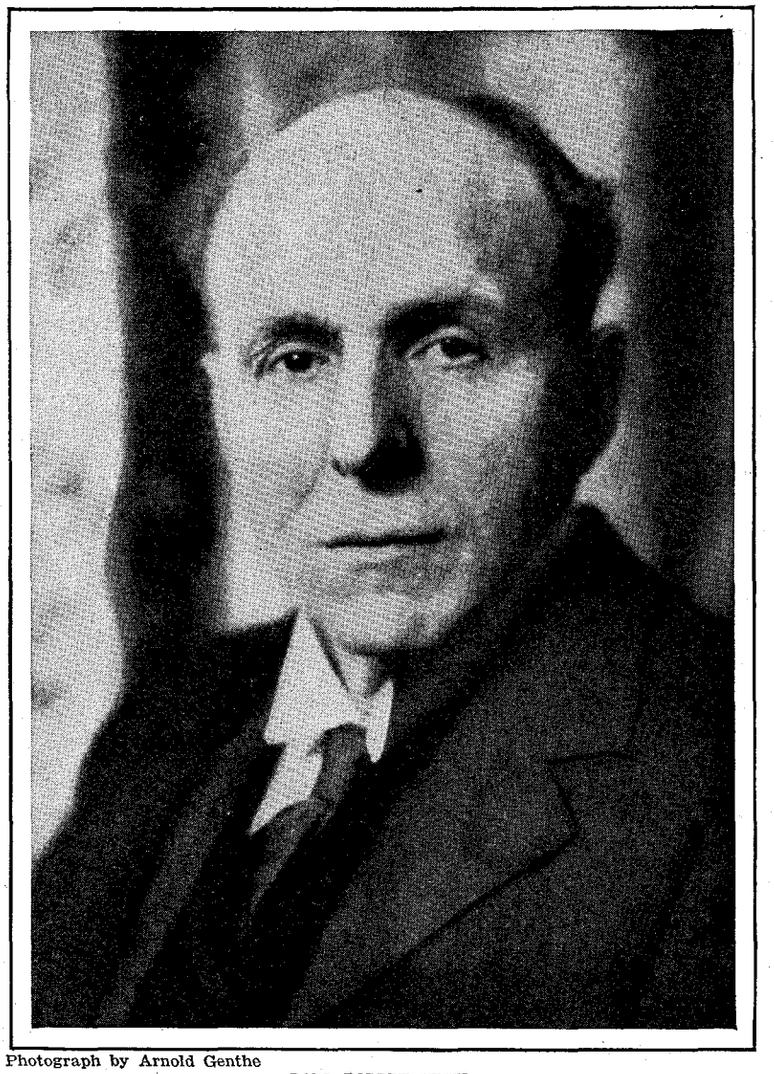
A PERSONAL SKETCH

I AM thankful for the visit to this country of the distinguished and delightful Englishman whose name heads this article, because, if for no other reason, it has given me an occasion to read again one of the liveliest pieces of critical literature in the English tongue—Macaulay's review of "Burleigh and his Times."

About a hundred years ago a reverend Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, Dr. Edward Nares, published in three quarto volumes the "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Right Honorable William Cecil Lord Burghley, Secretary of State in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, and Lord High Treasurer of England in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; Containing an Historical View of the Times in which he lived, and of the many eminent and illustrious Persons with whom he was connected; with Extracts from his Private and Official Correspondence and other Papers, now first published from the Originals."

Macaulay, then thirty years old, fell foul of this ponderous work in one of those immortal essays that first saw the light in the "Edinburgh Review"—an essay which opened with the following killing passage:

> The work of Dr. Nares has filled us with astonishment similar to that which Captain Lemuel Gulliver felt when first he landed in Brobdingnag, and saw corn as high as the oaks in the New Forest, thimbles as large as buckets, and wrens of the bulk of turkeys. The whole book, and every component part of it, is on a gigantic scale. The title is as long as an ordinary preface; the prefatory matter would furnish out an ordinary book; and the book contains as much reading as an ordinary library. We cannot sum up the merits of the stupendous mass of paper which lies before us better than by saying that it consists of about two thousand closely printed quarto pages, that it occupies fifteen hundred inches cubic measure, and that it weighs sixty pounds avoirdupois. Such a book might, before the deluge, have been considered as light reading by Hilpa and Shallum. But unhappily the life of man is now three-score years and ten; and we cannot but think it somewhat unfair in Dr. Nares to demand from us so large a portion of so short an existence.



Photograph by Arnold Genthe

LORD ROBERT CECIL

Third son of the late Marquis of Salisbury; Member of Parliament; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1915–16; Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1918; his oldest brother is the present Lord Salisbury; another brother is Bishop of Exeter; another brother, Lord Hugh, represents Oxford University in Parliament; all four were educated at University College, Oxford

Now, Lord Robert Cecil is a lineal descendant of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, whom Macaulay has thus introduced to thousands who otherwise might never have known of him. Lord Robert is a grandson of perhaps the tenth generation of the Elizabethan statesman. I have by me no genealogical table to fix his generation absolutely; but as the present King of England, George the Fifth, is the great-great-great-great-great - great - great - great - great - great-great-great-nephew of Henry the Eighth, I assume that Lord Robert Cecil is the grandson raised to at least the tenth power, so to speak, of the favorite Minister—in a sense the Prime Minister—of Henry the Eighth's daughter.

This demonstration of Lord Robert's connection with the times of Queen Elizabeth may seem a little complicated and not very important. But it really is of importance as a striking illustration of the continuity in political and intellectual power of the governing class of Great Britain.

There is a wonderful tradition and breeding back of the political history of England. Democracy has its advantages, its great advantages, but it can never have the peculiar advantage of *noblesse oblige*, of personal tradition, associated with long and carefully preserved hereditary lines. It must, however, find some other tradition binding upon all its citizens and appealing to their highest sentiment of pride if it is to possess a continuing personality of government and be something more than a fluctuating and shapeless mass of humanity.

The beneficent power of English personal and political tradition impressed Walter Page, our brilliant and thoroughly American Ambassador to England during the Great War. In a letter

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written from London in the autumn of 1913 to one of his former partners at home he said:

> You know there's been much discussion of the decadence of the English people. I don't believe a word of it. They have an awful slum, I hear, as everybody knows, and they have an idle class. Worse, from an equal-opportunity point of view, they have a very large servant class, and a large class that depends on the nobility and the rich. All these are economic and social drawbacks. But they have always had all these—except that the slum has become larger in modern years. And I don't see or find any reason to believe in the theory of decadence. The world never saw a finer lot of men than the best of their ruling class. You may search the world and you may search history for finer men than Lord Morley, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Harcourt, and other members of the present Cabinet. And I meet such men everywhere—gently bred, high-minded, physically fit, intellectually cultivated, patriotic. If the devotion to old forms and the inertia which makes any change almost impossible strike an American as out of date, you must remember that in the grand old times of England they had all these things, and had them worse than they are now. I can't see that the race is breaking down or giving out. . . . They write and speak and play cricket, and govern, and fight as well as they have ever done—excepting, of course, the writing of Shakespeare.

The Cecil family is a notable example of this persisting vitality of the English governing class. Lord Robert is not merely a ten-times-great-grandson of Lord Burleigh; his great-grandfather was Lord Chamberlain to George the Third—which will probably make him seem more sinister than ever to Senator Reed; his grandfather was a member of the Earl of Derby's Cabinet; and his father, the third Marquis of Salisbury, who died twenty years ago, is an outstanding figure in the long line of English Prime Ministers.

Lord Salisbury, being a younger son, had in early life to make his own way, and this he did partly by writing for the press articles on foreign affairs. Soon after leaving Oxford, where he took honors in mathematics at Christ Church—the same college, by the way, at which his political opponent Gladstone had taken a "double first" twenty years before—he spent two years in Australia, something of a venture for an aristocratic Englishman in those days. This visit to the other side of the world perhaps gave him—at all events, it certainly strengthened—his bent for foreign affairs, and for forty years he exercised a strong and in some respects a permanent influence on the foreign policy of Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury served his country as Prime Minister three times for a total period of nearly fourteen years, a longer term of service than that of any other of England's thirty-six Prime Ministers save three. In each of the Ministries he organized he took for himself the post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was a man of solid education, solid physique, and solid political philosophy. His well-known portrait by Millais portrays a man of burly figure, finely shaped head, high forehead, luxuriant curly beard, and penetrating eyes. An aristocrat by lineage and tradition as well as in the convinced belief that the world must be governed by its best men—best in breeding, character, and intellect—he was far from being socially exclusive. Indeed, for society in its fashionable and artificial sense he apparently cared little. He was domestic, deeply religious, and "intolerant of shams." "In his own home"—the stately Elizabethan Hatfield House, one of the great historic family seats of England—"he was an affectionate husband and father and an ideal host." Mr. G. W. E. Russell in his readable "Collections and Recollections" says of Lord Salisbury that no one could "listen even casually to his conversation without appreciating the fine manner full both of dignity and courtesy; the utter freedom from pomposity, formality, and self-assertion; and the agreeable dash of genuine cynicism which modifies, though it does not mask, the flavor of his fun." His appreciation of solidity of character, his dislike of mere superficial cleverness, his tact as a host, and his wit with its "agreeable dash of cynicism" are illustrated in the reminiscences of Lord George Hamilton, who served his political apprenticeship under Lord Salisbury:

> Those only who served under him and whom he liked can have any idea of his charm as a Chief, or the delight of working in subordination to him. His extraordinary quickness of apprehension spoiled one, for you rarely had to finish a sentence before he intervened with a remark anticipating your conclusion. He was a wonderfully concise draftsman. Over and over again, when I brought him an answer to an embarrassing question which, with the aid of heads of departments, we had contrived to boil down to, say, two pages, he would reply, taking up his pen: "A good answer; still, it might be put thus," and reducing our long statement to two or three sentences, he would cover the ground more effectively than we had done with the long answer.
>
> He could transact an enormous amount of business quickly and thoroughly, and he maintained an extraordinarily high literary level in all his writings, despatches, and speeches. Of all the political speakers and writers of his generation, he will in the future be regarded as the greatest master of crisp, compact, and epigrammatic English. Most courteous and considerate to his subordinates, he exacted from them in return full measure. Never ruffled or perturbed, he would give equally close attention to the most meticulous matter as to a big question of policy. The kindly relations now established between us lasted throughout his life, and by his death I lost, not only a noble Chief, but an old and proved friend. On thinking over his career, let us hope that he is not the last *grand seigneur* to hold the post of Prime Minister of England.
>
> The following incident occurred a good many years ago at Hatfield; but it is an excellent illustration of his quick wit. At a large dinner party there, a bumptious young man, very much up to date, was teasing his neighbor, an old-fashioned squire, whom Lord Salisbury highly appreciated. The young man constantly referred to him as "Philistine." At last the old gentleman testily replied: "I don't know what you mean by a Philistine." "Don't you?" said Lord Salisbury. "A Philistine is a gentleman who is annoyed by the jawbone of an ass."
>
> It is curious how often private life contradicts and reverses the popular ideas of big public men. In public life you could not find a trio of more sarcastic and stinging speakers than Salisbury, Disraeli, and William Harcourt. I was intimately acquainted with all three, but, whatever they might say in public, I never knew any one of the three to do an unkind act intentionally, and, not only to their friends and associates, but even to their opponents when in trouble or distress, they were ever considerate and helpful.

A sympathetic interpreter has called Lord Salisbury "a pacific imperialist," an appellation which he well deserves as the founder of the Colonial Conferences. Out of these Conferences has grown the recent and significant proposal to substitute the title "British Commonwealth of Nations" for the Victorian—or, rather, Disraelian—title "British Empire" as the name of the vast organization administered by the British Government.

For this alone, fine old aristocrat and conservative as he was, who believed that "political equality is not merely a folly—it is a chimera," Lord Salisbury deserves the gratitude of those who desire to see the principles of democratic or popular rights introduced into international relationships. A recent biographer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian statesman, attempts to give the distinguished and far-seeing French-Canadian the credit for the creation of the greatest League of Nations that the world has yet known—the Commonwealth of Great Britain and her Colonies. This biographer, Professor Skelton, says:

> The conception of Canada's status which Sir Wilfrid developed in his later years of office was that of a nation within the Empire. He became convinced that it was possible to reconcile what was sanest and most practicable in the ideals of independence and of imperialism. Canada might attain virtual independence, secure control of her own destinies at home and abroad, and yet retain allegiance to a common sovereign. As for the Empire, its strength and its only hope of permanence lay in

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> the freedom of the component parts; centralization would prove unwieldy and provoke revolt. The conception was not new with him; he did not give it its most definite or detailed or thoroughgoing exposition; it was a natural, though by no means an inevitable, outcome of broad forces of interest and sentiment, and of the trend of events by which he, like his contemporaries, was affected. Yet he was the first responsible statesman to seize and hold fast to this idea, and it was his flexible yet tenacious advocacy that made it in the end the accepted theory of Empire.

In making this claim for Laurier as the originator of the fundamental principle of a League of Nations, Professor Skelton is rather contemptuous of "the Salisburys, Balfours, Campbell-Bannermans, the Chamberlains, the Bartons, Deakens, Watsons, the Seddons and the Jamesons." This is hardly fair, it seems to me, at least as far as Lord Salisbury is concerned. He made his visit to Australia when Laurier was only ten years old, and doubtless there had his first vision of a better, stronger, juster, and more representative union of Great Britain and her colonies. Doubtless his vision was not so clear, so inclusive, or so sympathetic with human rights as Laurier's. But he had it, vague as it was, and his son has caught that vision from him and is endeavoring to promote, not a Conference of British Colonies, but an organized and permanent Conference of Civilized Nations.

For Lord Robert Cecil has just arrived in the United States to make a series of addresses in behalf of the League of Nations, of which he is generally acknowledged to be the foremost active champion. His older brother has inherited the rank, title, and estate of the great Conservative Prime Minister, but Lord Robert has inherited his father's passion for foreign affairs.

The foregoing sketch of the Cecils will perhaps give some impression of Lord Robert's background, and some appreciation of that background is necessary to understand his devotion to the cause he has espoused and the hereditary motives which have led him to that espousal. He was nursed and reared in an atmosphere of world politics. Br'er Rabbit was no more truly "bo'n and bred in de brier patch" than Lord Robert was born and bred among the prickly contacts of international rivalries and conflicts. He knows, not only how vexatious these international briers are, but how they harbor vermin and choke and destroy all useful life about them. He is not a loose-thinking or loose-tongued internationalist, but he believes that vigorous nationality cannot reach its best development unless it learns to live in neighborly relations with other vigorous nationalities.

In physique Lord Robert bears little resemblance to his father; he is tall but not heavy, spare but not thin, his face is clean-shaven but has strongly marked features. His dress is appropriate, but far from fashionable. He speaks as a reasoner, not as an orator. His manner is simple and sedate, and he uses few if any gestures, but his cultivated voice, his finely lighted eyes, his mobile countenance illumined by an occasional gentle smile, carry to his hearers a conviction of his sincerity and open-mindedness. He is an accomplished and successful barrister-at-law, but he does not indulge in legalistic arguments. He is neither dogmatic nor self-assertive. He follows the interrogative method of Chief Justice Marshall, the most persuasive reasoner that the American bench has ever known—"if such and such are the facts, and I believe they are generally admitted to be the facts, will not so and so be the logical and inevitable conclusions from those facts?" He is not so much concerned about the present as about the future. He is not thinking so much about German reparations, French security, the stabilization of exchange, the revival of productive industry, the re-establishment of law and order, the immediate protection of property and life, as he is about the creation of an international *modus vivendi* which will save our sons and grandsons from such another terrible catastrophe as the World War.

In one of the first addresses he made on these shores—a semi-public address which I had the great pleasure of hearing—Lord Robert said, in effect: For more than eight years we have been living on the other side of the Atlantic through a period of heartbreaking suffering. During the war, in my home on the east coast of England, I could hear daily the booming of the big guns on the western front in France. And daily I asked myself whose death—the death of what friend, what relative—do these guns foretell? Since the Armistice we have been living for four years with the spectacle before our eyes of civilization poised on the brink of destruction. This is not hyperbole. Once before has European civilization been destroyed. Following the fall of Rome, Europe lived for generations in barbarism. This may happen again. Can it be prevented? The only plan for prevention so far proposed is the League of Nations. Perhaps no man knows better than I its imperfections. I have come over to America, not to claim that it is perfect, not even to claim that it is the only possible plan, but to tell you what are our hopes and fears about the League and to ask you, if you have a better plan, for pity's sake to give it to us.

Such an appeal as this must arrest the attention of every humane man and woman. If the League could have been presented in this spirit at the beginning, instead of being dictated to the American people as a counsel of academic and pedagogic perfection, it is highly probable that Lord Robert would not have had to come to this country now except as an ambassador of good cheer from one member of the League to another.

Far be it from me to minimize Lord Robert's forebodings. The dangers which he sees threatening society must be apparent to every thoughtful mind. But the very history of the past which discloses these dangers also discloses a basis for hope. In the essay quoted at the beginning of this article Macaulay compares the Reformation and the French Revolution, and their consequences, in a passage which has, I think, although written nearly a century ago, a direct bearing on the crisis the world is facing to-day. Perhaps Lord Robert is familiar with it. If not, it may cheer him as it has cheered me, and so I pass it along to him and to any others whose faith in the moral evolution of the race is sometimes shaken by the barbarism of a particular generation. Macaulay says:

> The only event of modern times which can be properly compared with the Reformation is the French Revolution, or, to speak more accurately, that great revolution of political feeling which took place in almost every part of the civilized world during the eighteenth century, and which obtained in France its most terrible and signal triumph. Each of these memorable events may be described as a rising up of the human reason against a Caste. The one was a struggle of the laity against the clergy for intellectual liberty; the other was a struggle of the people against princes and nobles for political liberty. . . . The Reformation is an event long past. That volcano has spent its rage. The wide waste produced by its outbreak is forgotten. The landmarks which were swept away have been replaced. The ruined edifices have been repaired. The lava has covered with a rich incrustation the fields which it once devastated, and, after having turned a beautiful and fruitful garden into a desert, has again turned the desert into a still more beautiful and fruitful garden. The second great eruption is not yet over. The marks of its ravages are still all around us. The ashes are still hot beneath our feet. In some directions the deluge of fire still continues to spread. Yet experience surely entitles us to believe that this explosion, like that which preceded it, will fertilize the soil which it has devastated. Already, in those parts which have suffered most severely, rich cultivation and secure dwellings have begun to appear amidst the waste. The more we read of the history of past ages, the more we observe the signs of our own times, the more do we feel our hearts filled and swelled up by a good hope for the future destinies of the human race.

It is well to remember that Macaulay wrote these words nearly a hundred years ago, but they justify Lord Robert Cecil's contagious and encouraging faith that the common sense of mankind will turn the World War and its ensuing chaos into the occasion for a step in advance on the long journey of civilization.

L. F. A.

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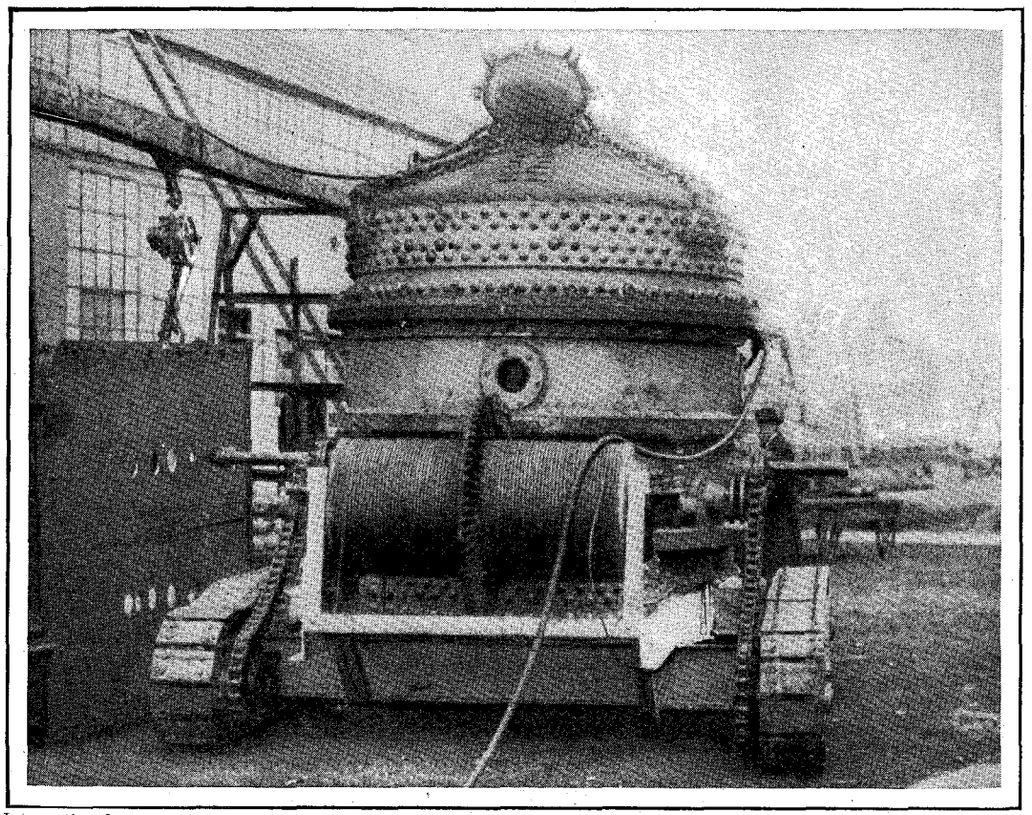
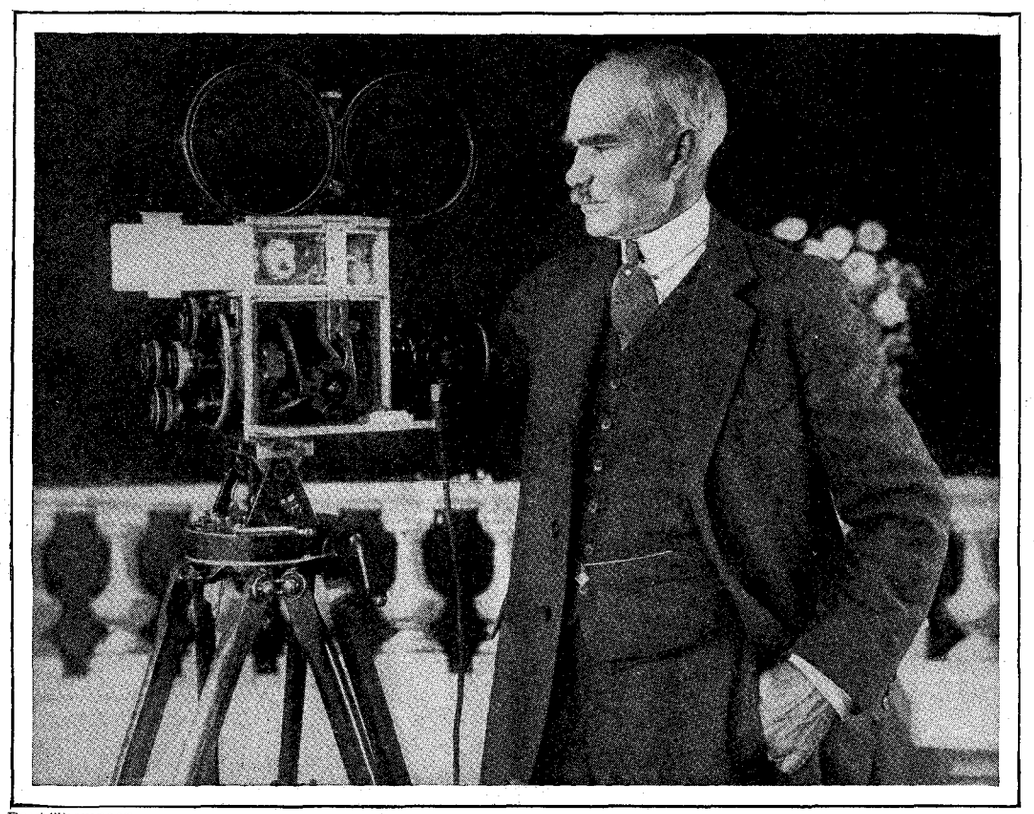
APPLIED SCIENCE



International

A NEW TYPE OF DIVING APPARATUS

The device consists in the use of a watertight chamber mounted on endless belts similar to a tractor, which is lowered overboard from a derrick lighter. The crew of the diver consists of two men, who, after entering the chamber through a manhole in the top, are lowered to the bottom of the ocean. A power cable furnishes light and power and enables the machine to move around the floor of the sea at will



Paul Thompson

PHOTOGRAPHING THE VOICE

Here is a talking motion-picture camera by means of which the inventor, Dr. Lee De Forest, shown in the picture, photographs the voice on the edge of an ordinary moving-picture film at the same time that another lens photographs the moving picture itself. Sound and pictures are reproduced to an audience simultaneously

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CIVIL AND MILITARY

(C) Keystone

A DIFFICULT FEAT—A BLINDFOLDED MAN ASSEMBLING A BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE

Private W. A. Leavitt, U. S. M. C., is here seen making a world's record by performing this feat in one minute and seven seconds. By him are Brigadier-General Smedley Butler (hands on knees), Commandant at Quantico, Virginia, and John A. Lejeune, Major-General Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps

International

ARMY FLIERS ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON AFTER A 6,000-MILE FLIGHT

Six De Haviland army airplanes, carrying twelve officers of the Air Service, recently completed a 6,000 mile flight from San Antonio, Texas, to Washington, D. C., by way of Porto Rico. The officers are being greeted on their arrival at Bolling Field by Secretary Weeks, of the War Department

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JOSEPH CONRAD—THE MAN

BY ELBRIDGE L. ADAMS

[As this number of The Outlook is going to press, there comes a definite announcement from Mr. Conrad that, yielding to the wishes of many of his friends in America, he has decided to come to this country in May, to remain about a month.—THE EDITORS.]

EVER since I came upon "The Nigger of the Narcissus" in tranquil ante-bellum days I had been under the spell of Conrad's art. "Typhoon," "Lord Jim," and "Chance" were read with increasing beguilement, and then "Nostromo," that most astonishing creation of the imagination. One felt that here, indeed, was a magician who could conjure up the very spirit of some Eastern river and make one smell the rank stifling jungle or feel the motion of the ship as it drives before the hurricane. Nothing quite like these stories was to be found in the entire range of English literature. One was prepared to agree with Galsworthy that such writing "is probably the only writing of the last twelve years [he was referring to 1896–1908] that will enrich the English language to any great extent." But what sort of man, one wondered, was this master craftsman who used the English language with such a sure instinct for the beauty of words; whose art could create such atmosphere in the printed page as Turner or Homer Martin might put upon canvas? Could it be possible that he was a Pole, who had not known a word of English until he was twenty-one? The miracle deepened. One was ready to believe almost anything of such a prodigy; but there was so little to be learned about him. Beyond the fact that he was born in the Ukraine in 1857; that he went to sea when he was seventeen, in fulfillment of a resolution formed several years before and persisted in doggedly against all efforts of family and tutors to dislodge it; that he deliberately chose the red ensign of England as the flag he was to sail under, and that for twenty years "that symbolic, protecting, warm bit of bunting, flung wide upon the seas," was the only roof over his head; that during this hard and exacting life, through all its grades up to master in the merchant service, he had found time to learn the English language; that finally, at the age of thirty-eight, he had been invalided back to England, broken in health and with little capital for the succeeding years, save a wealth of experience and a first novel, which at once found a publisher; that ever since then he had lived apart from the busy life of London, somewhere in rural England, and that at intervals there had come from his pen romance after romance and story after story, until some twelve or fourteen books made up the sum of his literary achievements—beyond this meager outline of fact little was known to the public at large about Mr. Conrad. When an opportunity unexpectedly came in 1916 to meet him in the intimacy of his home life, through the introduction of a well-loved friend of his household, I embraced it eagerly.

The Conrads (one likes to speak of them in the plural, for Mrs. Conrad holds a place in the affections of her husband's friends that has not been shared by the wife of a man of literary genius since the days of the Brownings) were living at that time at Capel House, in Kent, a county in which Mr. Conrad had made his home for the greater part of the time since his marriage in 1896.

It was during the early part of September. The English army was just then making its greatest offensive in the battle of the Somme—an offensive which will forever be memorable because of the first appearance of those strange machines, shaped like monstrous toads, which crawled relentlessly over wire and trench and parapet, the British "tanks"—and the booming of the guns in Flanders could be heard across the Channel. Borys, the eldest son of the Conrads, was somewhere over there in the mud, getting his baptism of fire, and there had been no news of him for a fortnight. The life of an English officer of the line in that desperate time was calculated, actuarially, at some forty-odd days, and it was not surprising that the Conrads were filled with dread lest any moment of the day should bring ill tidings. Indeed, that very morning some neighbors of theirs had sent word that they had received the fateful message from the War Office that had changed their suspense into a grim but proud certainty. This preoccupation gave a somber tone to the day and made the dispensing of hospitality something of an effort, I fancy. If so, it was well concealed beneath a wealth of cordiality which, going out primarily to the old friend of the family, embraced the guest in its generous welcome.

Conrad met us at the Ashford station and ran us over to his "moated" farm in a Ford. Of medium height, distinguished in appearance, quick and nervous in movement, he looked more like an Englishman than I had envisaged him. But as soon as he began to speak, though his speech was not at all hard to understand, it was just strange enough to make one aware that the speaker was not of English blood. I thought him a little reserved and severe in manner at first, but this appearance of austerity wore off when we were seated at the luncheon table. I did not know then, what I came to learn five years later, that Jessie Conrad was renowned in her intimate circle for that homely but admirable art which was to furnish occasion to her husband for the charming preface to her "Simple Cooking Precepts for a Little House," which has made a cookery book, for the first time, a literary as well as a culinary delight. What I did observe was that "the impeccable practice, which," Conrad graciously says, "has added to the sum of his daily happiness for more than fifteen years," made the conversation flow naturally and pleasantly around and across the table. Conrad was the urbane host, with none of the posings or affectations which are sometimes the pretensions of men of genius. The youngest son, John, then a boy of about ten, came to the table with a tale of some mechanical engine of war he had invented, and there were quips and jokes about the length of the war and as to whether John's contrivance would be in time to save civilization. This was the time when our English cousins were saying rather pointed things about Americans who were too proud to fight, but Conrad was much too tactful to indulge in gibes that might give offense to his guest. He did make some amusing references to one or two Americans whom he had met, but whom he very properly recognized as exceptions to type. They were of the kind who patronize men of genius without understanding them and were antagonistic to the deeper fineness of his nature. He spoke most admiringly of that true American Walter Hines Page, then known by so few of his countrymen. They learned to appraise him truly after his death, when his letters revealed the nobility of his life and character as one of the greatest of ambassadors and patriots.

He also mentioned with much affection and enthusiasm an American author little remembered in this generation, but the possessor of an enduring fame—Stephen Crane, whose "Red Badge of Courage" was universally recognized when it appeared, in the closing years of the last century, as a work of genius. Conrad had been attracted to him, and he to Conrad, when he went to England to live after the Spanish War, and Conrad has immortalized their friendship in a little memoir which may be found in "Notes on Life and Letters."

Another American of whom Conrad spoke with feelings of great veneration was James Fenimore Cooper. He freely acknowledged his debt to this master of the English language, saying that Cooper's artistic instinct was genuine and unerring, though his style was that of the age in which he wrote, both in its beauties and its defects. "He did know the sea, its moods and its men, as

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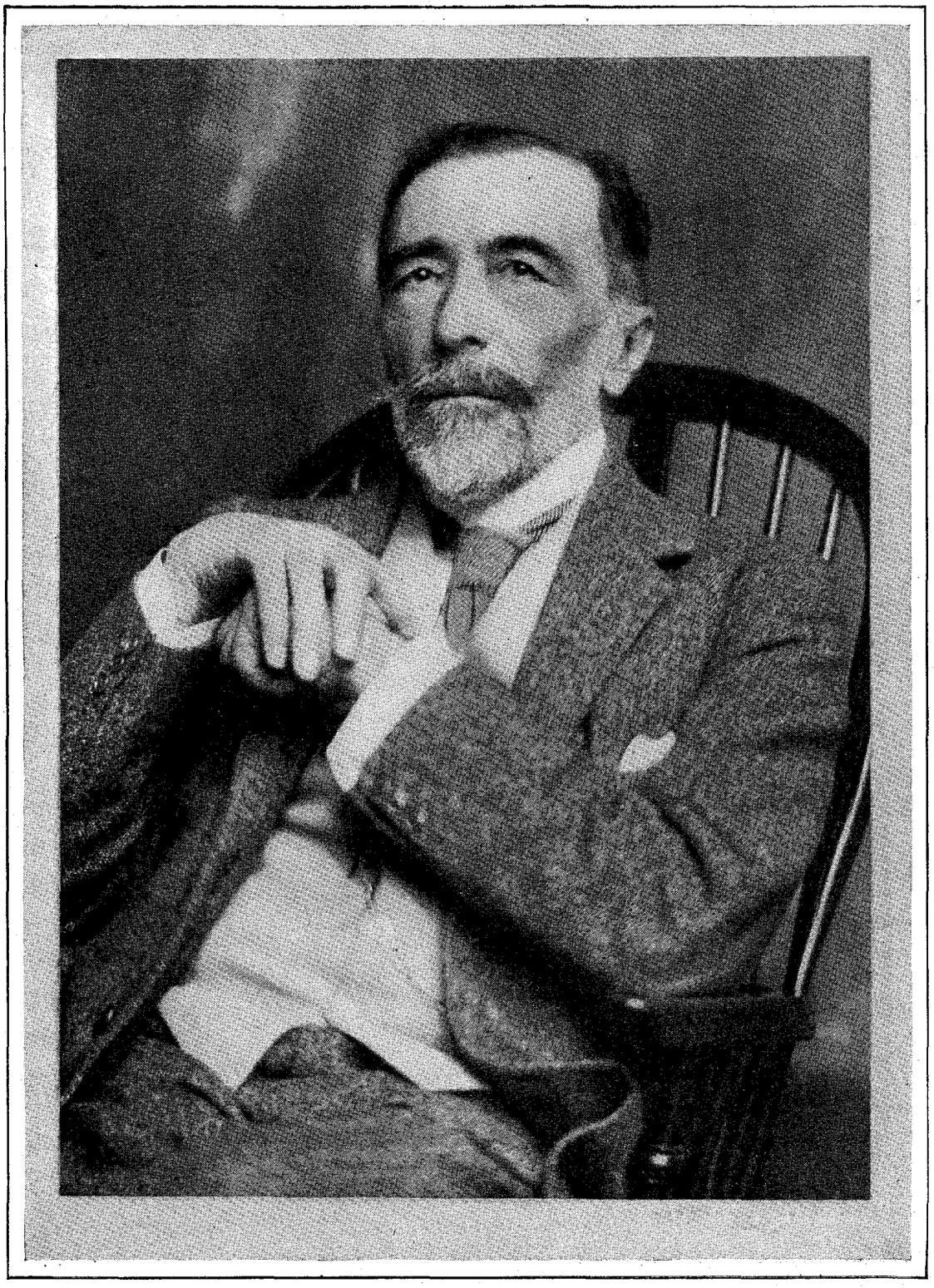

JOSEPH CONRAD

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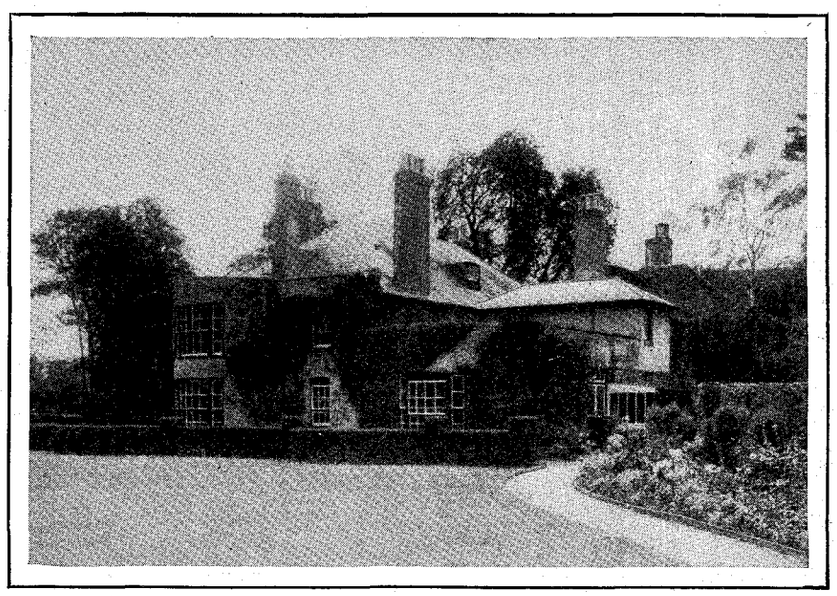

"OSWALDS," THE CONRADS' HOME AT BISHOPSBOURNE

few writers have known them, and in some passages of his novels he reached the very heights of inspiration," was Conrad's comment.

But it is with Henry James, then a few months dead, that Conrad has been thought to have the nearest kinship among English writers, and I was curious to know his opinion of him. At my question he pointed to a shelf of books which included the uniform selected edition and all the other works of the great American novelist which were not included in it. He said: "I loved him. He was most charmingly kind to me and my wife. He was a specialist in the art of creative literature, who dealt with the most delicate shades of emotion—the historian of fine consciences—and he was always master of his materials. He was the true artist, who creates because he must, and I read his books again and again with the deepest admiration. His place in English letters is secure."

It has been a matter of common knowledge that Henry James and Joseph Conrad had a sincere admiration for the exquisite art of Turgenev. It seems to me that they are alike in this also—that each found something in the spirit of England and of its institutions that won his allegiance and veneration. I have noticed another similitude between them, of apparently trivial importance, and yet one of those traits which are sometimes the outward manifestation of great depth of character and conscience. The readers of Henry James's "Letters" will remember that it was his invariable custom when writing to a friend, by dictation, to apologize for making use of the typewriter—"this fierce legibility," as he called it. So Conrad, with the same sensitiveness and old-fashioned courtesy and high breeding, when he is compelled by the pain in his wrists, which he frequently suffers, to resort to a dictated letter, always does so with contrition, as though it were the deadliest of social sins, and with a petition for forgiveness for such a departure from his high code. Even then he manages to take the curse off "the machine-made, impersonal thing" by a few closing paragraphs in his own fine, bold handwriting.

After luncheon, when the ladies had gone upstairs, Conrad took me to his study and, proffering me a box of what he called "real tobacco cigarettes kept exclusively for guests" while he took a war-time "grape-vine" "because they are what our boys in the trenches smoke," he said, rather abruptly: "I understand that you are collecting my first editions. What have you had to pay in America for some of them?" I mentioned some of the high prices which his earlier books were bringing. He thought them absurdly high, and wondered that any one should be willing to pay them. He is temperamentally unable to understand the "collector's" point of view.

"And have you got everything I have published?"

"Yes, everything I know of," I replied.

"Have you the privately printed preface to 'The Nigger of the Narcissus'?"

No, I had not heard of that. He then told me that he had written that preface to express his intimate feelings about the aims of the art of fiction—"the appeal of one temperament to all the other innumerable temperaments, through the senses"—and that his publishers had suppressed it because it was deemed, at the time, inadvisable to print it with the novel. He wished, however, to preserve it, and caused a few score copies of the "Preface" to be struck off in pamphlet form, and distributed among his literary friends. It may now be found in all the editions of "The Nigger" in America, and should be read by those who would have a fuller understanding of Conrad's art. "You would better look it up when you get back to London," he said. "It is becoming quite scarce. A copy fetched ten pounds at auction the other day, I am told."

Conrad then asked: "Which of my books do you like the best?" "'Some Reminiscences,'" I hazarded, not without hesitation, for I at once thought of "Typhoon." Conrad's face lighted up with unaffected pleasure. "Why, you surprise and please me not a little," he said. "That is not considered one of my popular works, and some of my literary friends have told me it was too unconventional and informal to be good autobiography, and too remote from English and American associations to be very interesting. I have always rather regarded it as a good piece of work and as a faithful record of the feelings and sensations connected with the writing of my first book, and with my first contact with the sea—a human document which would, to those who can see eye to eye, reveal the personality behind the books I have written. Perhaps it should not have been written at all; perhaps it is unimportant what sort of a human being the artist is; his art should speak for itself. But there was such a persistent demand from my little audience that I should raise the curtain and explain how it was that a Polish boy should become an English seaman, and then an English writer, that I could not, notwithstanding my doubts, resist the temptation to speak about myself."

It was then my turn to ask a question; and I suppose it was the same question that every admirer of Conrad's stories asks:

"How was it possible for you, a Pole, coming to England at the age of barely twenty, with no previous knowledge of the language, to write such idiomatic English prose, even in your first book?"

"I think I must have some talent for language," answered Conrad. "It is said to be a Polish aptitude. I learned French when I was quite young, and can speak it or write it fluently now. I did not deliberately choose English as my medium of expression. It chose me. The ground was prepared by my reading of Shakespeare, Dickens, and much other English literature in Polish translations. I knew not a word of English when I first set foot on English soil. I had learned it well enough to write a paper of so-called definitions of navigational and other subjects when I passed my examination for second officer in 1881. I read a good deal during the years I followed the sea, and when I began to write it came as natural for me to write English as if it had been my own native tongue. I never thought of expressing myself in French. English seems to be a part of my blood and culture."

Then he asked me to take a little excursion in the lovely Kentish country, and we went off alone in the Ford to the top of a hill, from which we looked down across the Romney Marsh. We

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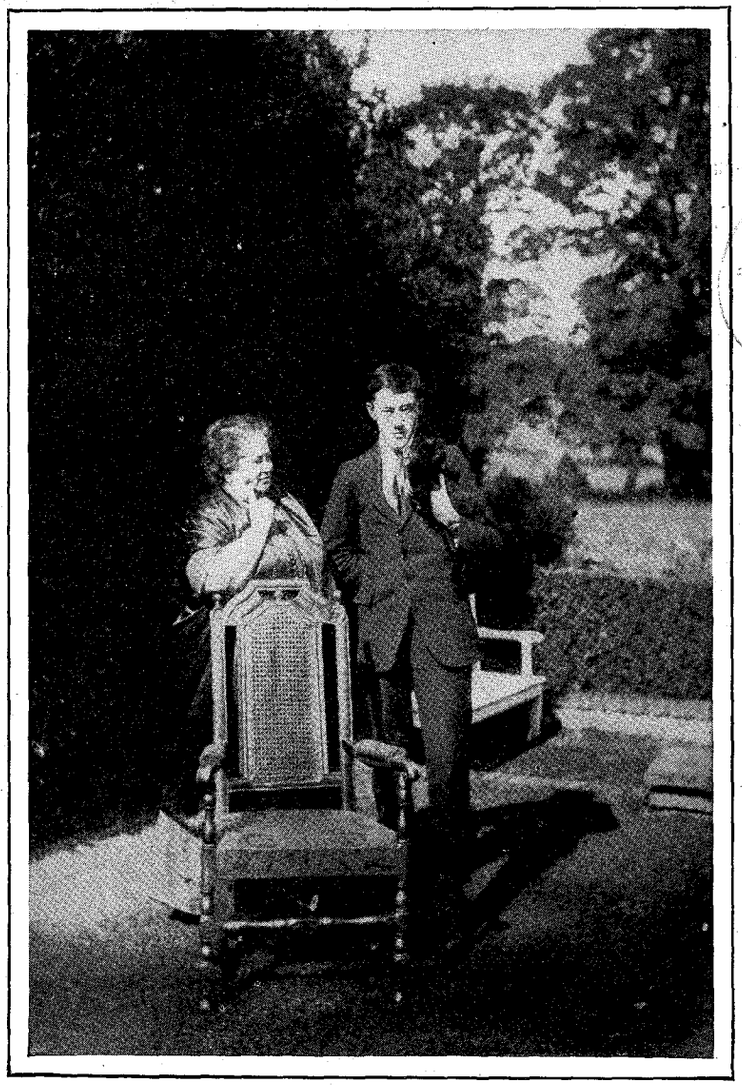
stopped in the little village of Ruckinge to examine the architecture of its Norman church, and Conrad pointed out, with the enthusiasm of an amateur, some of the Elizabethan restorations and the particularly lovely painted glass windows.

On the way home something by the wayside—the deserted appearance of a public house, I think it was—led me to say that England was handling the problem of liquor traffic during the war with a wise discrimination, and that it was to be hoped she would continue to do so when peace should come again. Immediately Conrad was all excitement. It was as if a shell from one of those trans-Channel guns had burst at our feet. Did anything justify a restriction of the liberty of the individual to do as he liked, so long as he did not interfere with the liberty of any one else? What would become of the boasted freedom of Englishmen if such paternalism became the accepted policy of the English Government? I defended my position as well as I could; I cited the destitution of the workingmen in some parts of London and Glasgow as an evil which the state should correct; I suggested that England's pre-eminence as a trading nation after the war might be seriously jeopardized if drunkenness were not abated. But everything I said seemed to add fuel to the flames. The whole nature of the man—the Polish temperament, with its tradition of self-government and its exaggerated respect for individual rights—cried out against this infraction of his personal liberty. It was that liberty which had attracted him to England as the country of his adoption. It was the greatest possession England had given to the world. Could she be so false to her best traditions as to undertake to regulate by law the personal habits of her people? He pointed out how, within his recollection, the English nation had been getting rapidly more and more sober by individual effort, by example, by force of character, without any legislation. As an illustration he referred to the marked change in the character of ships' crews. At the end of his time at sea it was very rare to find one man coming to join a ship, drunk, he said, whereas in his early days more than half of a crew of twenty would be more or less tipsy.

I felt, when we reached home, that I had unwittingly struck a false note that had marred the harmony of a delightful day. But the discord was to furnish the occasion for a charming incident. Mrs. Conrad, perhaps shrewdly suspecting the situation when she saw two rather tense men walk in at tea time, sent her young son upstairs for a photograph of the house, which she gave me as a memento of the day, with many pretty speeches. This gave Conrad an opening. Waving his hand towards his wife, he said: "It is you, as usual, Jessie, who make the agreeable impression. 'What a charming woman Mrs. Conrad is,' our guest will say when he is on the train, 'and what a brute of a husband she has to get so excited over nothing!'" Then, as we all joined in the hearty laughter that followed this sally, John was again sent off to the upper room with some whispered directions, and returned with a package which he handed to his father. Conrad sat down at his desk, and for a few minutes was busy with some writing. Then, turning around, he said to Mrs. Conrad, "There are only three copies of the 'Preface' to 'The Nigger of the Narcissus' left. These two I put in this drawer to be kept for our boys. The third one I am going to give to our new friend, hoping that he will remember only the pleasant events of this day," at the same time handing me, inscribed with a note explaining its genesis and signed by him, what is one of my most treasured literary possessions.



MRS. CONRAD AND JOHN

It may be interesting to bibliophiles to know that a complete set of first editions of Conrad's books, including some scarce privately printed pamphlets, will bring, to-day, upwards of two thousand dollars. This, I believe, constitutes a record for any author in his own lifetime, within a quarter of a century after the publication of his first book.

As I went back to London that evening there remained with me the impression of a strong, sane, virile, and extraordinarily vivid personality—the personality of a man of delicate conscience, of generous enthusiasms, and an intense regard for the obligations imposed by honor; of deep human affections and of great tenderness, tinged with just a shade of the sadness that comes from long association with the sea. Joseph Conrad, perhaps through the hardships and suffering inseparable from the life of a mariner, has achieved a loftiness of character and a simple grandeur of soul which, I think, are reflected in that epic flavor with which he has invested almost everything he has written.

The friendship thus begun was kept warm by an exchange of letters from time to time. In 1919, when we in America were face to face with prohibition as a National policy, I wrote to Conrad confessing a change of

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mind. This drew from him the following response:

"Your letter has made me feel ashamed again, after the lapse of years, for the utterly unnecessary heat in argument which I displayed that afternoon when you and I went for a drive in the Ford and discussed the question of individual liberty. I remember when I confessed it to my wife, afterwards, with much compunction, how shocked she was. But you have been extremely good about it. Your candid letter was very pleasant reading for me, mainly because my point of view has become practically demonstrated to you. Pray do not believe that I am triumphing, for there is much to say for the other—I may call it the ethically utilitarian attitude. In fact, it is the undeniable strength of that attitude which makes it so exasperating to the objectors of my sort. The foundation of my argument was really the feeling that there is more than one kind of utility, whether in the moral or in the material sphere."

Two years later, when the world had fallen upon happier times, I met Mr. Conrad again. There had been some correspondence about a motor trip together through southern England, but in August, while M. and I were in Switzerland, word came from Conrad that an eminent London surgeon who had come down to see Mrs. Conrad had prescribed certain treatment for her lameness which made automobiling out of the question; but that they would be at home all summer and would expect to see us when we came to England.

On a radiant day in September, 1921, we motored down to Canterbury, and, after a hurried glance at the mother of English cathedrals, more inspiring than ever in its majestic Gothic choir (it seemed a strange reminder of the object of our pilgrimage that in the earlier Norman church, built by Lanfranc and Anselm, the choir had been known as "the glorious choir of Conrad"), we ran out to Bishopsbourne, the new home of the Conrads. This marked a great change in Conrad's worldly condition. His motor vehicle had kept pace with it. He said, whimsically, referring to the old Ford: "Now I have a Cadillac to keep the new house in countenance." The new house, of charming domestic architecture, is situated in the park belonging to Bourne Hall, and has a fine lawn and some remarkably handsome specimens of wide-spreading beech trees, which Conrad pointed out to us with much pride. He had been suffering fearfully from an attack of gout, his ancient enemy, but he was in excellent spirits, and, with almost boyish enthusiasm, carried off M. to see his three gardens, each a little different from the others and all full of natural loveliness.

When we had gained the seclusion of his study, after luncheon, I asked him if we might expect soon another romance from him. He said that the reaction from the war strain had checked, for the time, his creative mood after the finishing of "The Rescue," but that he was beginning to write again, and hoped to complete two novels which were stirring within him. (I have heard lately that he has finished one, and that the other is half written.) He spoke rather wistfully of his desire to see his affairs in good order before the years should put an end to his work, but hoped to die in harness.

"You must remember," he said, "that success came to me, in a material sense, only in 1913, after eighteen years of steady writing. Then came the war, checking the normal development of that material prosperity to a great extent and bringing calls on my resources —calls the strength of which one could not resist, and, indeed, never thought of resisting. Now, as my health does not grow more robust with the years, I must make the most of my time when I am able to work."

I urged him to think of coming to America, perhaps to give some lectures here, but he seemed to doubt if his health would permit such an undertaking.

"I have sailed all of the Seven Seas except the northern Atlantic Ocean, and I should dearly like to cross that before I die," he said, and added, with a poignant shrug, "but I am afraid my traveling days are over." And then, as if to indicate that he should like to entertain the thought of such a journey, he said, "Still, one can never tell."

He is deeply interested in the United States, its people, its Government, and the mighty development of a world Power which is also a great democratic state. He spoke of the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Eighteenth Amendment, and was disappointed that the Court had given no reasons for its decision. "Whatever they were," he said, "it only confirms my very early conviction that a representative government is but a poor guaranty of liberty. Yet I do not see what else we could put in the place of it. I am afraid that most human institutions are poor affairs at best, and that even a Heaven-sent constitution would not be safe from the distorting force of human passions, prejudices, hasty judgments, emotional impulses, or from mere plausible noise raised by an active and determined minority."

Though, like all good artists, Conrad is devoted to his art, he is not entirely preoccupied by it, but is a man of remarkably broad vision and sympathy. The following paragraph from a letter written shortly after the English elections of November, 1922, shows his philosophical grasp of political questions:

"We have just emerged here from the very moderate and indeed remarkably mild turmoil of a general election. The Labor Party has attained, by its numbers, to the dignity of being the official Opposition, which of course is a very significant fact and not a little interesting. I don't know that the advent of class parties into politics is abstractly good in itself. Class for me is, by definition, a hateful thing. The only class really worth consideration is the class of honest and able men, to whatever sphere of human activity they may belong—that is, the class of workers throughout the nation. There may be idle men; but such a thing as an idle class is not thinkable; it does not and cannot exist. But if class parties are to come into being (the very idea seems absurd), well, then, I am glad that this one had a considerable success at the elections. It will give to Englishmen who call themselves by that name (and among whom there is no lack of intelligence, ability, and honesty) that experience of the rudiments of statesmanship which will enable them to use their undeniable gifts to the best practical effect. For the same reason I am glad that they have not got the majority. Generally I think that the composition of the House is good. The outstanding personalities are not so promising. The majority of them—to be frank about it —are somewhat worn out; therefore one looks forward with great interest to those unknown, yet who, before long, are bound to emerge."

Mr. Conrad's place in the starry firmament of English literature may not yet be fixed with any degree of finality, though it is certain to be a high one. James Huneker, who was one of the first in this country to perceive Conrad's genius as a creative writer, originally thought he should be put in the company of Meredith, James, and Hardy. This opinion he afterwards revised, and, in a letter to a correspondent, he said: "I did not place him high enough. Joseph Conrad makes the fifth of a quintet of the world's greatest writers of fiction—Flaubert, Turgenev, Tolstoy, and Dostoievski."

Whether this dictum will be accepted as the world's verdict, Time, the great critic, alone can determine. One who does not pretend to critical judgment may question whether Conrad has anything in common with the great Russian mystics, Tolstoy and Dostoievski. I know, from what I have heard him say, that he regards them as representing the negation of the austere virtues that he stands for—character, honor, duty, fidelity. Conrad looks upon life with the instincts and prepossessions of a Western mind.

But of the rightness of another opinion of Mr. Huneker's I think there can be no doubt. Writing from London in 1916 about the leading men in the world of contemporary letters, he said: "J. C. is the most lovable of them all." This sketch will have been written in vain if it shall fail to reinforce that judgment.

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TWO POEMS BY ALINE KILMER

DISPERSAL

WHAT will become of me now I am dead,
For my heart divided and went two ways,
Devil-driven, angel-led,
Bewitched, bewildered all my days?

Angel from fiend I cannot tell,
Twin shapes, alert, intent to fly:
One goes to heaven, one to hell,
And I—I know not which is I.

FAVETE LINGUIS

SPEAK not the word that turns the flower to ashes,
Praise not the beauty passing as you gaze,
Let your eyes drink of loveliness in silence;
It will but wither, even as you praise.

See there the plum tree heavy with its blossom
Swings like the full moon, glimmering and round;
You lift your lute to celebrate its beauty
And all its petals flutter to the ground.

THE DEMOCRATIC THEORY AND RELIGION[1]

BY WILLARD L. SPERRY

DEAN OF THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY

"DEMOCRACY and Religion!" How much of the hope of the world is still bound up in these two words! Both of them are "unknowns" in life's great equation. No one is quite sure about the definition of democracy. And no one has ever exhausted the meaning and mystery of religion. Let us assume, for the moment, that democracy means, in some form or other, the rule of the people, and let us address ourselves to the second of these unknowns in the unsolved equation of modern life.

If a man stands on the Cambridge side of the Charles River and looks across the river to Boston and up and down its farther shore, he can count twenty-one spires and domes and towers of churches, showing up among the homes, the office buildings, the factory chimneys of a city. Those church spires stand for something that must be reckoned with.

Or go into Brentano's, on Fifth Avenue. The front of the shop is divided into three main sections. One section displays the novels of the hour. Another section displays the latest topical books of travel, politics, history. The third section is devoted to "New Thought," and under that heading one may find books on religion—all sorts and conditions of books on all kinds of religion. Brentano's is not a tract society or a missionary organization. It is a business house. Its supply of books is regulated by the demand. If Brentano's thinks it worth while to devote a third of the front shop to religion, this must mean that people are interested in religion and that religion has to be reckoned with in this world of affairs.

The educated man of to-day, in particular the man trained in the severe method of modern science, ought to make his reckoning with religion, because religion is one of the plain facts of human life, and the scientific habit of looking at life calls for an absolute open-mindedness and fair-mindedness to all the facts.

A man need make no profession of religion to exercise this fair-mindedness. He need not belong to any church or profess any creed to give this fact honest consideration.

Now the first obvious fact about religion is the fact of its power over men's lives. It may be a delusion, but it is not an impotent delusion. It gets things done in the world. It grips and directs the lives of men, for better or for worse. We live in an age which worships the Will-to-Power. Even Nietzsche, who hated modern Christianity, reverenced the saint, because he discerned in the saint a supreme manifestation of his god—the Will-to-Power.

I remember very well my first lesson in chemistry as a college freshman. The professor led us down out of the classroom into the laboratory, and, gathering us round him in a circle, pointed at a hole in the ceiling overhead, smudged round with yellow stains. "That hole in the ceiling," he said, "was made by the top of a retort that blew up some years ago while a student was making an experiment. The student in question was leaning over it when it blew up. He got much of the acid in his face, but the top of the retort happily missed him and, instead of going through his skull, went through the ceiling. As a matter of fact, he had been careless in making the experiment. I advise you to be careful how you handle the elements in combination. They are very powerful. This, gentlemen, is our first lecture in chemistry for the year!" Any man who deals with the forces of nature comes to have a wholesome respect for their huge power.

Now, religion is like that. Paul called it "dynamite." It has unlimited energy in it. It makes individual men do things, and changes the whole fortunes and history of nations and centuries. Rudyard Kipling says somewhere in one of his Indian stories that there is only one thing more terrible in battle than a crowd of desperadoes officered by a half-dozen young daredevils, and that is a company of Scotch Presbyterians who rise from their knees and go into battle convinced that they are about to do the will of God. An English soldier is reported to have said that the worst three minutes he had during the war was the time when he had to face and meet the shock of an attack by Saxon troops coming into action singing "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." That is why the Allied Govern-

[1] This paper forms part of an address which was recently given before the sophomore class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under the auspices of the Department of English. The address was one of a series on various aspects of democracy, given by five or six speakers. At the request of the editor, something of the informality of the original is retained. One does not affect a "pulpit style" in speaking to college sophomores present at a compulsory lecture on religion!—W. L. S.

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ments wanted the religion of the Allied lands back of them. Religion adds to men's power.

Dr. Davison, the choirmaster at Appleton Chapel, in Harvard, sometimes talks to theological students about church music. What he says is something like this: "No one really knows all about the power there is in music. You cannot afford to fool with this power or to handle it carelessly. If the men down at Tech fooled with dynamos and high explosives the way most ministers fool with church music, they would have blown out the whole front of the Technology buildings years ago. In religious music you are dealing with a power of unknown and almost unlimited energy. You must handle it reverently and wisely if you do not wish to wreck men's emotions."

Now where does religion get this power? It gets it from its conviction that man may be united with a power not himself and not his own; "the power not ourselves that makes for righteousness," Matthew Arnold calls it. Another Oxford man, a man of our own time, puts the case for religion even more simply: "I will base my life on the assumption that somewhere, in the height above or in the depth below, Power is waiting to back me up. That Power, if I find it, shall be my God. This, then, shall be my experiment, and I will abide by the result."

Religion, therefore, is not morality alone. It is not enough to try to be good and to do what is right. Most persons know what the right is in any given case. Their trouble is to get, somewhere, the power to be the sort of persons they know they ought to be. Steinmetz, our great electrical engineer, told the world the other day that we can invent new machinery to do anything that has to be done in this world, but that the deeper problem is the problem of the sources of natural power —whether the coal and the oil and the iron can be got. Just the same is true of our moral life and the problems of our modern civilization. We have wits enough to devise social machinery to do anything that civilization decides ought to be done. The real problem is where to get the moral power to do what clearly ought to be done. Morality is the wiring system, the track system, for our ways of living. Religion is the power-house that drives us along the path of our moral purpose.

This purpose comes, as we have said, from a man's feeling that he is in touch with a power not himself waiting to back him up. If you were to ask me for a very crude and simple picture of what is meant by religion, I should try to draw you a little scene that has lingered long in my mind. One day, five or six years ago, down on the coast of Maine, I was sitting on the shore watching a fellow swimming off in the deep sea. He was entirely at home in the water, rolling along with a powerful trudgeon stroke. Finally he turned and made for a shelving ledge of rock. He crawled out on that rock, like an amphibian, and lay face down on the brown rock. A long summer in the open had burned him a copper brown. He was in splendid physical condition, a joy to see as he lay there dripping and drying in the sun. The minutes passed and he never moved, until finally as I gazed at him, he seemed to become part of the rock on which he lay. You could not tell whether he had turned to stone or whether he had waked the rock to life. The two were one, and he had become part of the great, tireless, tranquil strength of nature. It must have been from just such experiences as that, that the pagan religions came to birth—the deep feeling that man is a part of nature, and becomes strong by that partnership.

Take that experience and substitute for the rock our world of human interests, the history of good men, our homes and colleges and countries, and understand how men feel strong as they are united to these powers, and you begin to see what religion is and what it does for men.

Put in the place of nature the person of Jesus, and you begin to understand what the Christian religion is, for Christianity is simply man's deep feeling that Christ is waiting to back him up. About all that need be said about Christianity was said in a college chapel twenty-five years ago by a wise and good man, "When a man says, in the spirit of Jesus, 'Our Father,' he rises to self-respect and strength. He bears a name that may not be stained and a scutcheon that he may not blot. There are some things a man cannot do if he is a son of God."

Some time ago I was talking with a man who a generation ago was captain of the Harvard crew. I asked him what he got out of rowing. Pulling a sweep in a shell is the sternest form of athletic punishment that has ever been devised. In the main it is hard work and nothing else. He answered: "Well, I got the memory of the night before my last race on the Thames. The coach got us round him in the training quarters and said, 'Now, when you come to the time in the middle of the race to-morrow that you feel as though you couldn't pull another stroke, *then sit up and row!*' Again and again," he went on, "in the practice of my profession as a surgeon I have come to the time when my knowledge and my nerve were exhausted. I had reached the end of my tether. But just when it has seemed to me that I should have to give up and let the patient die under my hands, I have heard an echo from a long-ago boat-house, 'When you come to the time in the middle of the race that you feel you can't pull another stroke, then sit up and row.' And I have pulled myself together and gone on with my job." Religion is the experience of a fresh supply of power coming from thoughts just like that, as those thoughts are centered upon good men, upon Christ, upon God.

This force of religion is one of the two "unknowns" in life's great equation. The other is democracy. We turn to this, the other of our "unknowns." Now, whatever else democracy implies, it implies a social and not a solitary experience. Is religion democratic?

It has been the fashion lately to define religion as primarily a private affair. Religion, a great American scholar used to tell us, is the experience of individual men in their solitude as they are related to their God. And there are a great many persons who try to live out their whole religious life on the basis of what the poet calls "the self-sufficing power of solitude."

It is true that the deepest experiences of human life, those that really touch us and move us, do have at first a quality of loneliness about them. I remember the case of a young man who had come up, very fresh, very green, and very unspoiled, from a country home to college. He fell into the hands of a sophisticated and attractive co-ed in the sophomore class. She toyed with his youthful affections for a term, and then when she had had all the fun with him she wanted she began to look for other worlds to conquer, and chucked him overboard. It was his first experience with the "more deadly species," and he thought the whole world had come to an end. In his unutterable distress he went to a professor and cried: "What shall I do? You know this is the most terrible case in history!" The pathetic thing about it all was that he meant it. The experiences that matter have just this quality about them. Our hopes and fears, our private temptations and joys and troubles, do make us lonely at the first. "Behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow," is the authentic voice of life grappling with reality for the first time.

But this first feeling of an intensified individualism, of loneliness and isolation in life's deepest experiences, is always followed by the discovery that every one else has the same experiences, and that in the things that matter most in life we have many comrades and companions. Religion is social, not because it is afraid of solitude, but because the things that matter most are things which happen to every one.

That is really the test of the worth of anything in this world—the compulsion to sharing which it brings with it. If you read a poor book, you throw it away and never give it another thought. If you read a good book, you are not happy until you pass it on to the next man. If you see a good play, you have to go back a second time and take a friend, so that your enjoyment may be enlarged by his enjoyment. The best things in life have to be shared.

There is, then, no such thing as a private religion. If you have what you call a private and personal religion, which you can keep to yourself, it is not religion, but only a poor imitation of the real thing. If you have the real thing, you will have to do what Andrew did when he found Jesus, go and find your brother Simon. The story of the way Jesus gathered his first disciples is a

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simple study in the fine democracy of real religion. For real religion rests upon the community of our deepest experiences.

It does not matter very much how this experience organizes itself in a church, whether with a pope, a bishop, a presbytery, or what not. The thing comes back in the first place, and goes on in the end, to the fact that religion is that experience of power which in many forms is felt "always, everywhere, by all men." And it is this community of experience in life's deepest struggles and aspirations that makes of religion an aspect of democracy, and of democracy the best-organized expression of religion.

The days of special privilege in State and Church are passing. Happiness, power, and the peaceful strength for living that come from the sense of power can no longer be monopolized by the one or by the few. What democracy and religion are together seeking in the modern world must be "in widest commonalty spread." No one can say where the boundaries of political democracy end and the frontiers of organized religion begin. The two really work side by side to possess a common land, the whole area of our living. What we are trying to do as citizens of a democracy and as members of a religion is to lay hold upon the power which makes for righteousness in the world, and to crystallize about that power those common experiences of life which all of us share together.

CONQUERING ICEBERGS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

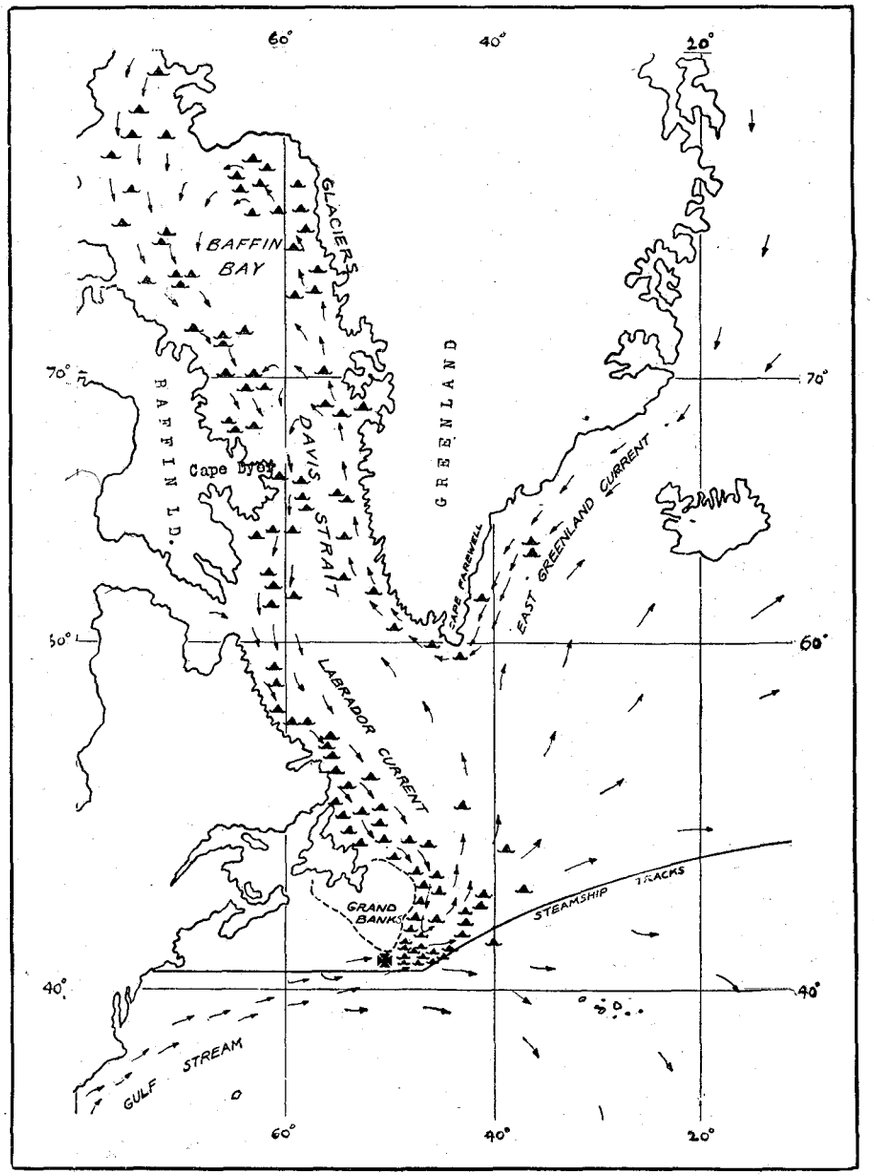
BY CHARLES FITZHUGH TALMAN

AFTER a lapse of eleven years, the loss of the steamship Titanic through collision with an iceberg on the night of April 14, 1912, is still a vivid memory. Icebergs had always been a grave peril to transatlantic shipping, but this unparalleled disaster, befalling a vessel of gigantic size and equipped with every known safeguard against the dangers of the deep, focused the attention of the world upon them and did much to dispel the comfortable feeling of security with which the average traveler had come to regard a voyage overseas. The fears engendered by that event probably still prevail. Since the annual iceberg season along the transatlantic steamer lanes is now in full swing, and many a voyager of the next few weeks is likely to spend anxious moments in passing through the region where the White Star liner met her fate, it is timely to inquire whether another Titanic disaster is possible or likely.

Some of the principal facts about North Atlantic icebergs have long been known. We learned in our school days that these deadly derelicts are fragments "calved" from Arctic glaciers and drifted southward by ocean currents. We learned, too, that their size is not to be judged by the portion above water, since nine-tenths of a berg's bulk is submerged. Detailed knowledge, however, of the icebergs that menace Atlantic liners is mainly a product of the past decade, and has been brought to light largely through investigations prompted by the loss of the Titanic. Thus, as has happened in so many other cases, the victims of a spectacular catastrophe did not die in vain.

THE INTERNATIONAL ICE PATROL

If icebergs were scattered haphazard over the Atlantic Ocean, an effective ice patrol, such as has been maintained for the past eleven years, would be an almost impossible undertaking. Fortunately for the mariner, they are rarely encountered outside of a comparatively narrow zone, the intersection of which with the transatlantic steamship routes is confined to the neighborhood of the Newfoundland Banks. Their occurrence within this area is, moreover, practically limited to the months of April, May, and June.



DRIFT OF ICEBERGS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

Adapted from North Atlantic Pilot Chart for March, 1923. (U. S. Hydrographic Office.) Note that the danger zone for transatlantic steamers is a comparatively small area southeast of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. The Maltese cross shows where the Titanic was sunk, April 14, 1912

Another indispensable condition of a successful patrol is the use of wireless telegraphy in both gathering and disseminating information concerning the

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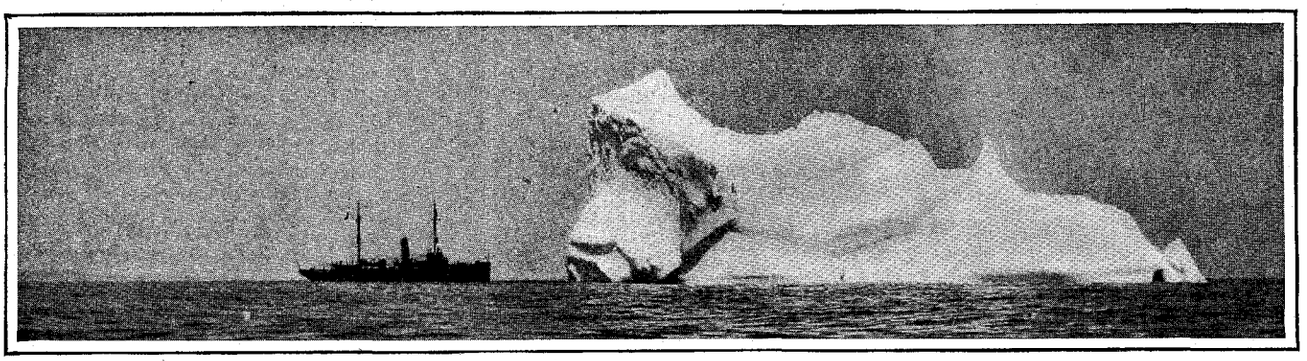


A HUGE ICEBERG SIGHTED DURING THE PATROL OF 1921

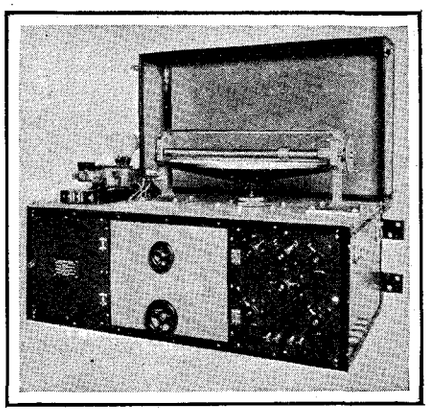
The highest pinnacle was 200 feet above the water, and the length of the base was 650 feet. From its eroded appearance it was believed to be an old berg, which had reached the vicinity of the Banks the previous year

location of ice. This art had made sufficient progress by the year 1912 to justify the United States Navy in sending out the cruisers Birmingham and Chester, a few weeks after the Titanic went down, to keep watch of the iceberg situation until the period of danger was over. The following year this task was taken over by the Revenue Cutter Service (now the Coast Guard), which detailed the cutters Seneca and Miami for the purpose, while a British vessel, the Scotia (of Antarctic fame), besides cooperating in the patrol, carried out an extensive programme of oceanographic and meteorological observations off the coast of Newfoundland. In the autumn of 1913 an International Conference for the Safety of Life at Sea was held in London, one result of which was the inauguration, by agreement between fourteen maritime nations, of the International Ice Patrol. The United States Government was asked to undertake this service, each of the contracting Powers agreeing to share in the expense in proportion to its shipping tonnage.

Since 1914 the patrol has been maintained during each iceberg season by cutters of the United States Coast Guard, except in 1917 and 1918, when it was interrupted by our participation in the World War. According to the present plan, a single cutter goes out in the late winter or early spring to make a preliminary survey of ice conditions. The regular patrol begins in April and lasts about three months. The two cutters assigned to this duty make alternate cruises of fifteen days in the ice zone. While one vessel is on patrol the other returns to port to replenish her coal supply.

The patrol vessels carry scientific observers, one or more of them usually being civilians. The Bureau of Standards, the Weather Bureau, and the Bureau of Fisheries have, at various times, sent their experts to take part in some of the cruises and to carry out investigations relating to their several specialties. At present an officer of the Coast Guard, Lieutenant Edward H. Smith, gives his entire attention to the scientific work of the patrol. The writer is indebted to this officer for some of the facts set forth in the present article.

The study of drifting ice involves the study of ocean currents, and this requires a multitude of observations of the temperature, salinity, and density of the water at various places and various depths, as well as a microscopic examination of the plankton, or floating organisms, that it contains. As an illustration of the elaborate apparatus used in these investigations it may be mentioned that water temperatures are not taken by the crude and far-from-trustworthy method familiar to ocean travelers, involving the use of a canvas bucket and an ordinary mercurial thermometer; but the temperature record is traced continuously by a pen connected with an electric resistance thermometer permanently installed several feet below the water-line. On some of the cruises a study has been made of the fogs that are so prevalent near the Banks and that so greatly enhance the peril of icebergs. The sizes of the tiny fog particles were measured by an ingenious optical process, and the amount of water contained in a given volume of fog was determined. During one season the Weather Bureau made a series of observations with meteorological kites launched from the deck of the patrol ship. Meteorology figures prominently in the scientific programme, since the winds are, directly or indirectly, the chief cause of ocean currents, and they also modify the movements of icebergs with respect to the currents.



THE "SONIC DEPTH-FINDER"

developed by the United States Navy, which locates objects under water by means of echoes, and is believed to be the most promising device for giving warning of the proximity of icebergs

On the practical side the work of the patrol consists of keeping track of all passing ships between the 43d and 55th meridians, supplying them with information about ice and collecting their reports on the same subject. Every steamship's position is plotted on a large-scale chart kept on board the patrol ship by an officer detailed to that work alone, and each steamship is carefully followed on the chart as she crosses the danger zone. Ice reports are sent out at specified hours from the patrol ship by radio broadcast, and are also communicated to Washington, to be sent out over a larger area by high-power radio stations on land. Ships may get special ice reports from the patrol vessel at any time on request.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF ICEBERGS

Certainly no phenomenon connected with the sea is more impressive or more sinister than the vast procession of icebergs that steals silently down the northeastern coast of America in the winter and spring of each year, after the break-up of the ice fields permits their free movement. A few of these bergs come all the way from the east coast of Greenland, after rounding Cape Farewell and traveling north as far as Davis Strait, before turning south in the Labrador Current. Most of them, however, are born of the huge glacier fringe of the Greenland ice cap, bordering the east side of Baffin Bay, on Greenland's west coast. A single glacier in this region has a record of producing one iceberg a day, on the average, and it is believed that at least a score of others equal this performance.

Many of the bergs formed in high latitudes never emerge from the Arctic; others, in the course of the southward journey, are stranded off the coast of Labrador or on the northern slope of the Grand Bank. Only an occasional berg eventually curves to the eastward and passes south to the Tail of the Bank, thus becoming a menace to transatlantic steamers. In the conflicting currents of this region it may drift about for

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months or even survive to the following year, though most icebergs that travel so far south are soon melted in the warm water of the Gulf Stream.

The interplay of two great ocean currents off the Banks is the key to the iceberg situation. The cold Labrador Current pushing southward and the warm Gulf Stream sweeping to the east wage incessant warfare along a battle-front that is constantly changing its position. As one or the other of these warring currents sacrifices ground or drives a deep "salient" into the other's territory, the icebergs are carried back and forth along erratic courses. In recent years the drifts of many individual bergs have been charted day by day; in some cases for many weeks together.

In the Labrador Current an iceberg tends to survive; in the Gulf Stream it speedily disintegrates. Hence the line of demarcation between these two currents is the boundary between relatively safe and relatively unsafe waters, and the location of this ever-shifting danger-line is a vital problem of the ice patrol. Although there is some mixing of water along the dividing line, its position is generally easy to determine on account of the different characteristics of the opposing currents. Their most obvious and striking differences are in color and temperature. The water of the Labrador Current is green; that of the Gulf Stream dark blue. The contrast in temperature, which extends vertically downward for hundreds of feet, is expressed in the name "Cold Wall," applied to the interface of the currents. A case is recorded in which one of the patrol ships, placed across this "wall," measured a water temperature of 34° Fahrenheit at the bow and 56° at the stern; a range of 22°! The same day the crew went swimming in tropical water at 70° Fahrenheit, while half a mile to the northward was a huge Greenland iceberg.

One of the routine duties of the patrol is to maintain an up-to-date chart of ocean temperatures over the whole area of observation, based on reports furnished at frequent intervals by passing vessels.

OTHER MEASURES OF SAFETY

A popular impression prevails that the Coast Guard cutters blow up icebergs as they do derelicts. The fact is that no amount of blasting would have an appreciable effect on one of these floating monsters, consisting of millions of tons of hard, flinty ice.

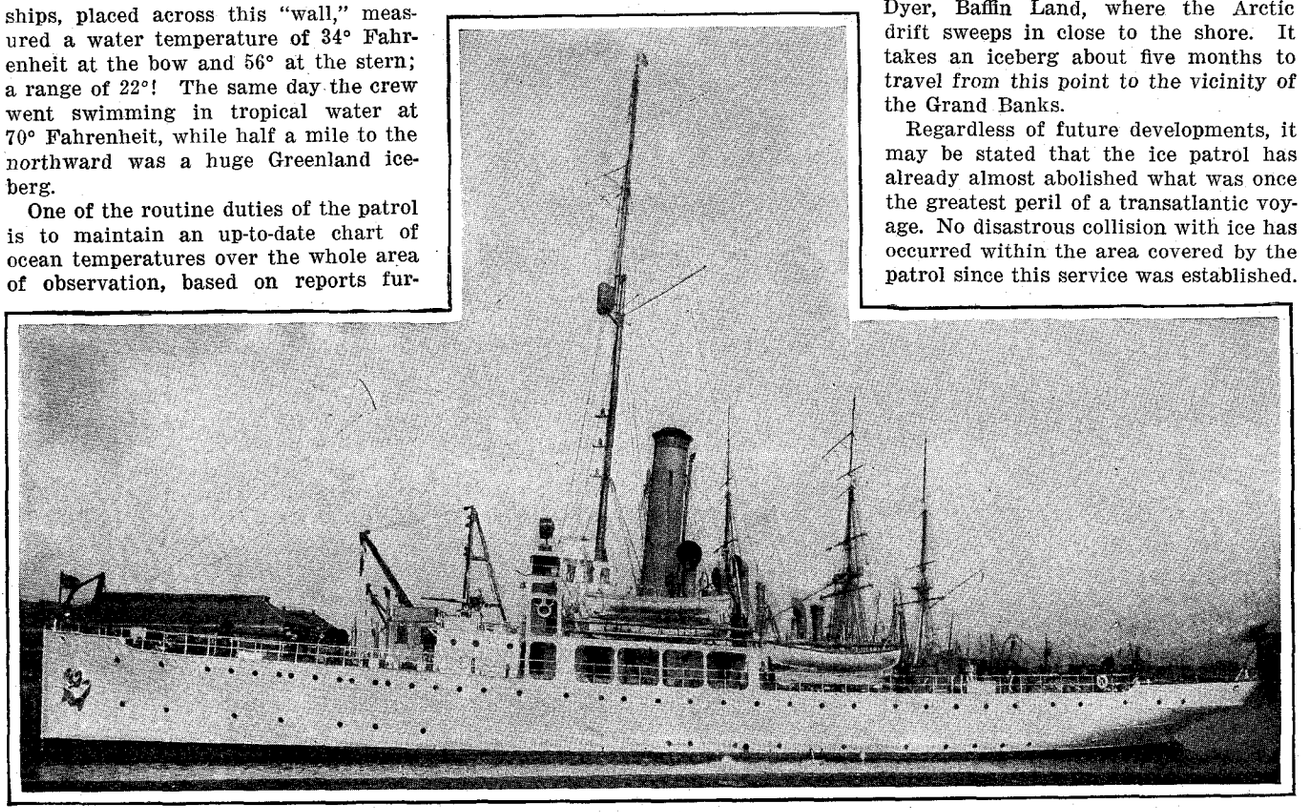
Since icebergs cannot be destroyed, they must be avoided. By day and in clear weather the mariner can easily give them a wide berth. By night and in the dense fogs that so frequently enshroud the iceberg region the task is not so easy. The difficulty has been partially met by the shifting of the conventional steamship routes south of the normal ice zone, but this alteration means an increased consumption of time and coal in the process of crossing the ocean and cannot be carried so far as to eliminate altogether the possibility of encountering icebergs.

All the old methods of determining the proximity of ice on which mariners once pinned their faith have been proved to be more or less untrustworthy. Ordinary measurements of the temperature of the water give no positive information on the subject, though they are of value in connection with a general temperature survey of the ice region, as already mentioned. A sudden encounter with cold water means that the vessel has entered a cold current, but not necessarily that ice is at hand. According to Professor H. T. Barnes, of McGill University, who has been making a study of ice and icebergs for many years, the approach to an iceberg is indicated by a characteristic *rise* in the temperature of the water, which can be detected many miles from the iceberg by means of a delicate recording thermometer of special type. Another novel device for locating bergs, and one in which the authorities of the United States Hydrographic Office and the Coast Guard see the greatest promise at present, is an outgrowth of war-time experiments in "sound-ranging" under water. A sound sent out by the instrument is reflected back to its source, and an indication is obtained of both the position and the distance of the reflecting surface. Under the name of the "sonic depth-finder" this device has been successfully used by the Navy for sounding ocean depths. Its use for locating icebergs is being tested during this year's ice patrol.

Airplanes would furnish an ideal means of scouting for icebergs but for the great prevalence of fog in the ice-infested region. Changes in the general circulation of the winds over the North Atlantic have a marked influence on the drift of ice, and the wind conditions prevailing in high latitudes in summer furnish some general indications of the amount of ice that will reach the Banks the following spring.

Lastly, it is proposed to establish an observation post on the shores of Davis Strait, for the purpose of making an actual count of the number of icebergs that start each year on their march to southern waters. The most favorable location for such a post would be Cape Dyer, Baffin Land, where the Arctic drift sweeps in close to the shore. It takes an iceberg about five months to travel from this point to the vicinity of the Grand Banks.

Regardless of future developments, it may be stated that the ice patrol has already almost abolished what was once the greatest peril of a transatlantic voyage. No disastrous collision with ice has occurred within the area covered by the patrol since this service was established.



THE TAMPA, ONE OF THE TWO COAST GUARD CUTTERS ENGAGED IN THIS YEAR'S ICE PATROL. BOTH VESSELS ARE OF THE MOST MODERN TYPE AND ARE EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC DRIVE

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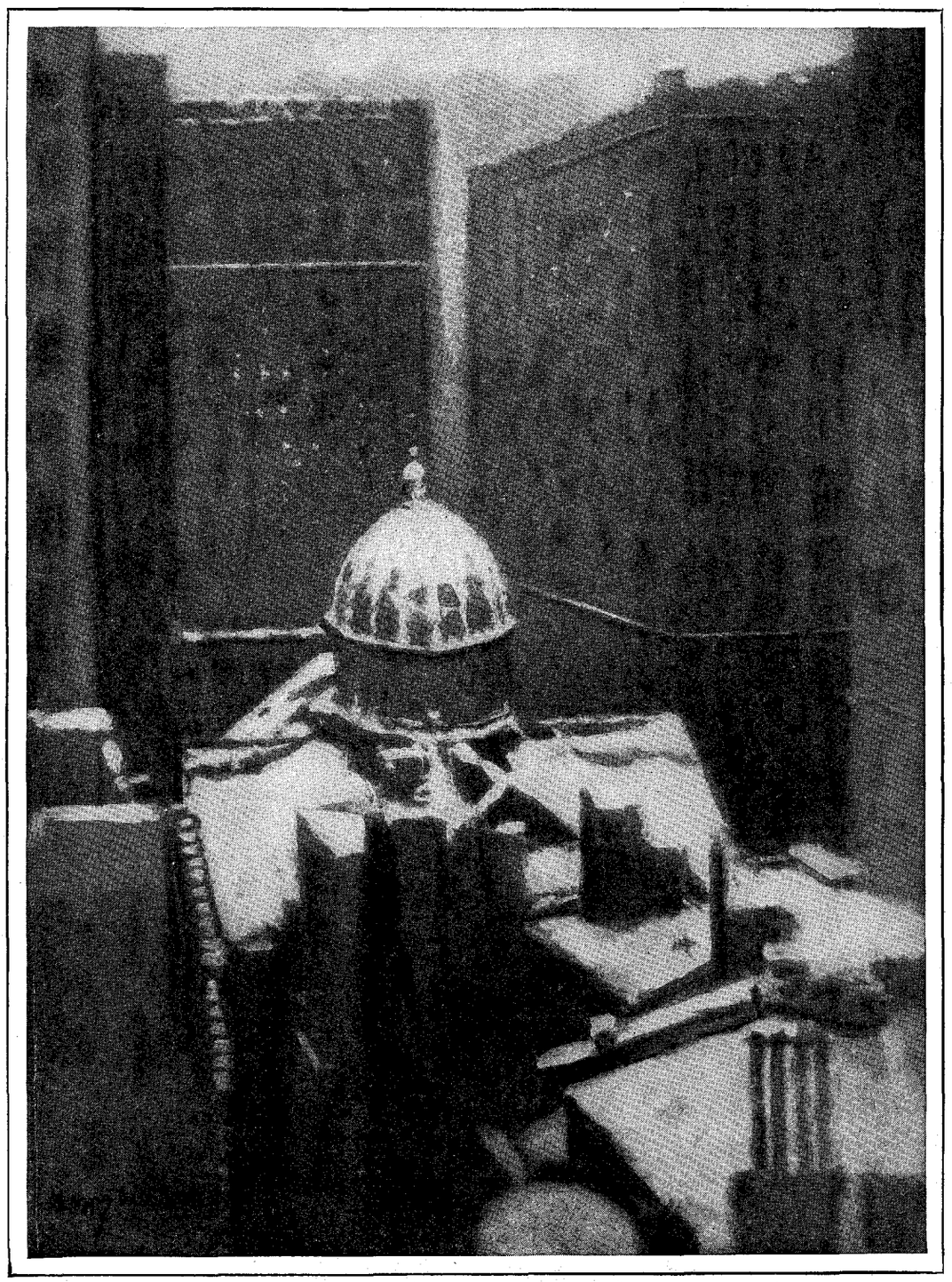
BURIED ARCHITECTURE OF NEW YORK



This unusual picture is a reproduction of a painting by Henry W. Parton, A.N.A., recently shown in an exhibition of contemporary American art in New York City. It is a view of All Souls' (Unitarian) Church at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, painted after one of the late snowstorms of the past winter from an upper studio in a high building in the vicinity of the church. Aside from the picturesquenesss of the treatment of winter snow, the painting has a historical interest, for it shows how the sky-scraper has swallowed up the earlier architecture of New York. When All Souls' was built, its lofty dome was one of the pinnacles of the neighborhood. Now, like the spire of Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street, it is submerged in a kind of pocket. All Souls', by the way, is sometimes disrespectfully called the Holy Gridiron or the Holy Zebra because its façade is composed of alternate streaks of white marble and red brick

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THE BOOK TABLE

AMONG THE NEW NOVELS

HERE is a bit of splenetic comment on what a critic was told was "the newest new book, that everybody reads." So he fulminated thus: "This is the morbid anatomy of black bile . . . this rage for novelty is the bane of literature . . . modern literature is a northeast wind—a blight of the human soul." It sounds like an Early Victorian protest against the new school, doesn't it? Well, it is very Early Victorian, indeed, for it was written when Victoria was a babe in arms, and long before the day of the great Victorian novelists. I happened on it in Thomas Love Peacock's amusing "Headlong Hall" the other day. Then, as now, old school shook a mournful head at new school and new school pitied the older writers for their sentimentalism and general sloppiness.

Novelists as well as critics may change their ideals of fiction writing almost overnight. When Miss Zona Gale wrote "Friendship Village," she pleased us with humor, sentiment, and gentle moral stimulus; now, in "Faint Perfume," she wins admiration by intellectual subtlety and terse exposure of temperaments and limitations. What she gives us is not arid, but it is the reverse of expansive. The difference is that which the epicures used to make between sweet and dry champagne. She is not trying to please but to dissect, and she does it with a sure touch.

Torture of the spirit is a tragic theme. Hamlet's mental struggle and suffering are far more moving than the work of poison and sword in the play. Leda Perrin in Miss Gale's new story[1] is of the finest sensitiveness. She is suddenly thrown as a semi-dependent into a family of thick-skinned commonplaceness. These cousins jangle dully and stupidly among themselves; they jar all her nerves of taste and thought and feeling; intellectually and æsthetically they have nothing in common with her; and therefore they dully dislike her. Leda is too proud to quarrel; the restraint and repression of her longing for her own kind of existence gradually wear upon her. A way of escape suddenly opens through her love for the divorced husband of one of her cousins, Richmiel, a selfish, cruel-hearted woman. But just as happiness seems attainable the torture is redoubled, for Richmiel demands that Leda give up the marriage or that her ex-husband give up to her his son, who is intensely dear to him. The situation is cruel.

"Faint Perfume" may not have as wide a reading as "Miss Lulu Bett," because Miss Lulu was more direct and objective in her appeal to the sympathy and because the earlier book had more

ZONA GALE

humor. In its art the new story is much more finely wrought. There is no word wasted; the exact effect intended is produced, not by talking it into the reader's mind, but by short, keen, or subtle sentences.

In its method the book reminds one of Miss May Sinclair's later style. For instance, Grandfather Crumb says only a sentence here and there that shows how he despises the smallness and selfishness of his family, but he is a marvelously clear character portrait. One thinks of a dry-point etching.

This is not another small-town story; it is a small-minded-family story. The Crumbs might live anywhere, and do live everywhere. Complacent, stolid, they twitter commonplaces and see nothing that is fine or graceful or inspiring in life. Romance and its "faint perfume" mean nothing to them.

(C) Pirie MacDonald

ARTHUR TRAIN

Quite different in style and manner is Mr. Arthur Train's "His Children's Children,"[2] but here also the author is not just trying to please himself and amuse his readers, as he did so well in his stories like those about "Tutt and Mr. Tutt;" rather he now cuts a vertical slice through New York City's excessive social modernism. He doesn't preach, but he does hold up his mirror unsparingly. As in Miss Gale's book, so in Mr. Train's also, his best character is an old grandfather. He is a retired financial pirate, but he has a fine flavor of personality, while the rest are types of modern city extremes and extravagance. Yet they are interesting, with the exception of the "principal woman," as they say on the stage; "heroine" does not quite express the part of this young society girl of ultra-independence. The panorama of cupidity and extravagance, from the original gold-mining grandfather down through his son, the modern millionaire financier who ruins the family, the millionaire's neurotic flapper daughter, his unhappily married daughter who cannot get a divorce, his man-about-town son, and their associates in high and fast living—all this is far more solidly conceived and strongly thrown on the fiction stage than the frisky and ultra-clever sketches of the same kind of thing by Mr. Fitzgerald. Dr. van Dyke puts the case well, although a little extremely, when he says that the book does for New York what Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" did for London.

For sheer pleasure I like better than either of these books Miss Lucy Furman's "Quare Women."[3] Those who read Miss Furman's story of the Kentucky mountains in last week's Outlook will find here on a larger scale the same attraction. This is a better constructed tale than Miss Furman's "Mothering on Perilous," for through it runs a love story of the mountaineer life, and one that has charm as well as sentiment. The author's long experience in what was, we believe, the first social settlement in the Kentucky mountains has made her intimate with the peculiar characteristics of the people. She shows them as sturdy, self-reliant, independent to excess. They are not at all degenerate; they are of fine English and American stock; they have their traditional ideas as to feuds, blockade whisky, and the like, to be sure; but they have native intelligence and make sterling friends.

But it must not be thought that it is chiefly the mountain background alone that makes this book so attractive; the

[1] Faint Perfume. By Zona Gale. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.75.

[2] His Children's Children. By Arthur Train. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

[3] The Quare Women. By Lucy Furman. Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston. $1.75.

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people in their talk and their actions are capitally individualized, while the humor and quaintness of the narrative are delightful.

Many readers remember with pleasure Miss de la Roche's "Explorers of the Dawn" as a spontaneous and joyous portrayal of child life. "Possession"[4] is altogether different. The scene is on a fruit farm in Nova Scotia, and the descriptions of out-of-door life have charm. The young farmer, Derek, forms an illicit connection with an only half-civilized young Indian girl who comes with her tribe to pick the fruit. She returns next year with a baby, and Derek, whose impulses are kind and his nature rather weak, marries the girl. The wretchedness of such a marriage is tragic. To add to the tragedy, Derek is in love with a fine, cultured girl, and she with him. The novel is unusual in subject and treatment, and is sincerely handled.

"Ponjola"[5] is a particularly devilish drink to which the miners of Rhodesia are addicted. Both miners and readers get too much of it; the book would have been better if the evils of drink and gold lust had been indicated rather than elaborately described; their curse is obvious enough without being dwelt on incessantly. Apart from this the story has thrill, especially the dramatic court scenes in the last part, when the girl who has long played the part of a man among the miners faces a charge of murder.

Once in a long time we get a horror tale which startles by its weirdness and its fascination over one's imagination. Those who like this kind of thing once

MAZO DE LA ROCHE

in a while—nobody wants to shiver all the time—will find it in a story of a French writer, M. Farrère, and supremely well done. It is called "The House of the Secret."[6] What the secret is must not be told in advance, but its operation has a queer kind of kinship to what the psychic people consider the latest thing in the spook world—ectoplasm. The book is a worthy companion to the story of Frankenstein's monster or some of Poe's more ghostly tales. I like Algernon Blackwood's gentle psychism in fiction better than M. Farrère's strange and fearful human ghouls, but tastes in "psychics" differ, and certainly this is an admirably executed piece of work in its own *genre*.

Finally, for pure fun I highly commend two books of short stories—Archibald Marshall's "The Clinton Twins" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) and Ian Hay's "The Lucky Number" (Houghton Mifflin Company). Both are amusing without being foolish.

R. D. TOWNSEND.

[4] Possession. By Mazo de la Roche. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.
[5] Ponjola. By Cynthia Stockley. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.
[6] The House of the Secret. By Claude Farrère. Translated by Arthur Livingston. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.50.

CITIZEN TREE[1]

AMONG the candidates for a position in a "Hall of Fame for Trees" is a tree in the White House grounds at Washington. It is the outgrowth of an acorn brought from Russia. The tree from which it grew had been produced by an acorn sent to the Czar by Charles Sumner and planted in the park of the Imperial Palace as a symbol of Russo-American friendship. From this tree, years later, our Ambassador to Russia had gathered and planted some acorns; eventually he sent a sapling of the new generation to President Roosevelt, who, April 6, 1904, planted it in the White House grounds. This date was, as noted in the present volume, "exactly thirteen years before the day on which the United States joined hands with Russia and other European countries in the greatest conflict the world has ever known." Another candidate for the Hall of Fame is the Wesley Oak, on St. Simon's Island, a tree linked with the American visit of John and Charles Wesley; both preached under it. Still another candidate is the Battleground Oak; it witnessed the fight at Guilford Court House, North Carolina.

Trees are not only associated with our National history; they are associated with all history—one of our redwoods is believed to be forty centuries old! The author hints at what the cedars of Lebanon and the trees of Gethsemane and the wooded slope of Posilipo have meant, also noting: "It was under an oak that Abraham received the Angel, and it was in the shade of a tree that Socrates and Plato held discussion."

Aside from historical association, we are of course moved by the appeal of trees in the domains of beauty and health. Who in Switzerland cycles or motors between the giant poplars lining the road from Martigny to Sion without a thought of their majestic beauty, or who in France journeys from Tarascon to Arles, protected from the more southern sun because shaded by splendid plane trees, or from Limoux to Carcassonne, shaded by those still more splendid, without wishing that all highways had such adornment and protection? In America we are realizing more and more what we owe to the beauty and comfort of a tree-adorned landscape. As the writer of this volume says: "How much pride could Americans take in the beautiful park around their Capitol if the ground lacked the trees that now cover its sweeping slopes?"

A city with trees is not only a city beautiful but also a city healthful. The trees cool and freshen the air because they absorb and release moisture and because they drink in much carbonic-acid gas and give off some of the oxygen we need. In chronicling these facts Mr. Pack is also strongly insistent on the healthful sentiment connected with trees and shrubs; as he justly remarks, "They give the final touch marking the difference between the home and the mere house."

Americans abroad have always observed with admiration the scientifically conservative systems of forestry and lumbering as imposed by European governments. These have been both necessarily and easily imposed, the populations being large in proportion to the forest resources and the need perfectly evident. Large as our American population seems in its totality, it is relatively small compared with our still enormous forest resources on the mainland and in Alaska. Hence conservative systems of forestry and lumbering have not been as applicable as in Europe, with the result that, in general, our lumbermen have known little about scientific forestry. As Mr. Pack points out in his "School Book of Forestry,"[2] "All our forestry schools are still in the early stages of their development." But he pertinently adds, "as lumbermen learn more about the value of modern forestry, they are gradually coming to practice its principles."

[1] Trees as Good Citizens. By Charles Lathrop Pack. Published by the American Tree Association and Printed by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.

[2] The School Book of Forestry. By Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Tree Association. Published by that Association and Printed by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

BUNGALOW BOOK (THE). By Charles E. White, Jr. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

GOD OF VENGEANCE (THE). By Sholom Ash. The Stratford Company, Boston. $1.

BIOGRAPHY

LONE WINTER (THE). By Anne Bosworth Greene. The Century Company, New York. $2.25.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

HISTORY OF ROMAN LITERATURE (A). By H. N. Fowler. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

MAN AND CULTURE. By Clark Wissler. Illustrated. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.75.

SEABORNE TRADE. Vol. II. By C. Ernest Fayle. Maps. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $7.50.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

CASUAL WANDERINGS IN ECUADOR. By Blair Niles. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York. $2.50.

MEN OF THE INNER JUNGLE. By W. F. Alder. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York. $2.50.

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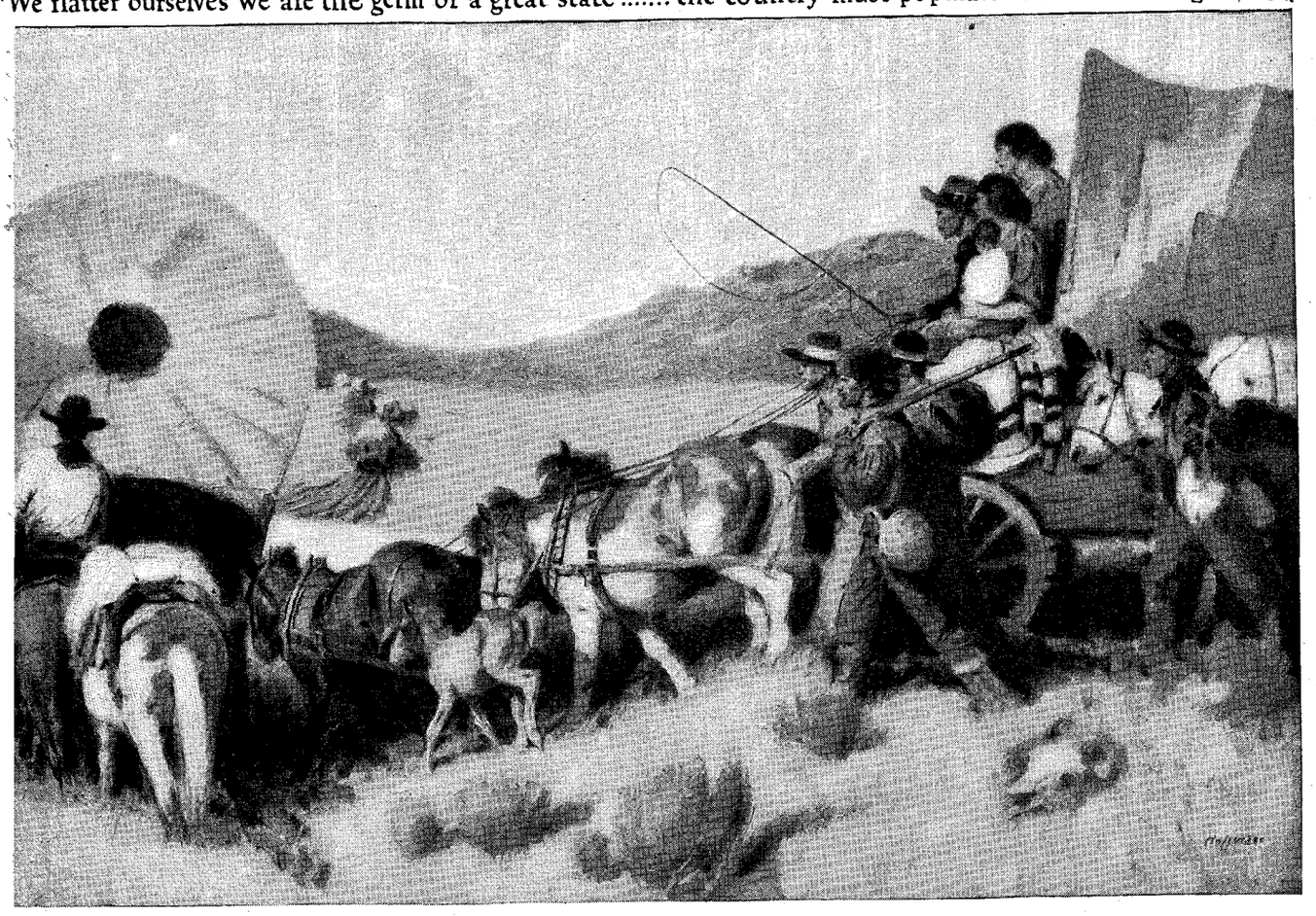
"We flatter ourselves we are the germ of a great state ..... the country must populate" *Memorial to Congress*, 1839



THE PATH OF EMPIRE

A LIFETIME ago an exhausted band of one thousand people, with 120 wagons and more than 5000 cattle, struggled into the Pacific Northwest.

The ruts of their wagons reached 2000 weary miles behind them. Months of terrible toil were over—the first of the Great Migrations was at its journey's end.

A lifetime ago! The Pacific Northwest was still a wilderness, the "Path of Empire" a wagon trail.

* * * *

From 1843 onward caravan after caravan of covered wagons lurched over the Oregon Trail. Then railroads and a mounting wave of immigration.

Yet, only 40-odd years ago, in all the vast expanse of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming there were fewer people than in Cincinnati or Minneapolis today!

But 40 years have wrought their miracle. Population has increased almost *eight times* as fast as in the United States as a whole. Large and beautiful cities have arisen. Rapidly growing towns and villages, and comfortable farm homes dot the countryside.

And with the tremendous growth in population has come a like growth in industry, commerce, agriculture, markets.

An Empire of Opportunity has unfolded, *is* unfolding in the Pacific Northwest swiftly. Its opportunities are the unequalled opportunities of a wide and rapid development in a *new* land of vast natural wealth.

* * * *

And this development, despite the high level it has reached is still in infancy.

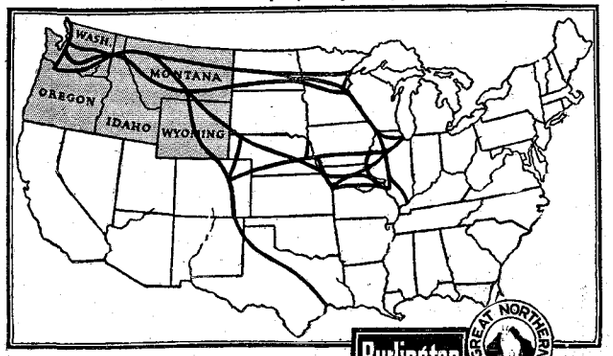
In a great domain more than twice as large as France there are but three and one-half million persons. With millions of fertile acres adapted to intensive cultivation, there are but seven persons to the square mile. Its mine of latent resources has only been scratched.

Young, rich, virile, the Pacific Northwest stands at the edge of an illimitable future. Its call is still for pioneers: pioneers of the land—farmers, dairymen, stockmen, fruit-growers; pioneers of industry and business—manufacturers, retailers, distributors, workers, operators; pioneers of trade and commerce.

For each of these, in a land of gloriously mild and healthful climate, awaits the old, precious heritage of the American stock—a chance to "grow up with the country," a part in the second winning of the West.

Write for interesting booklet, "The Land of Opportunity—Now". Address: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., Chicago, Ill.; Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.; or Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

The Burlington-Great Northern-Northern Pacific Railroads were created largely by the pioneer energy of the Pacific Northwest for its service and hold ever in mind this purpose of their founders



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THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

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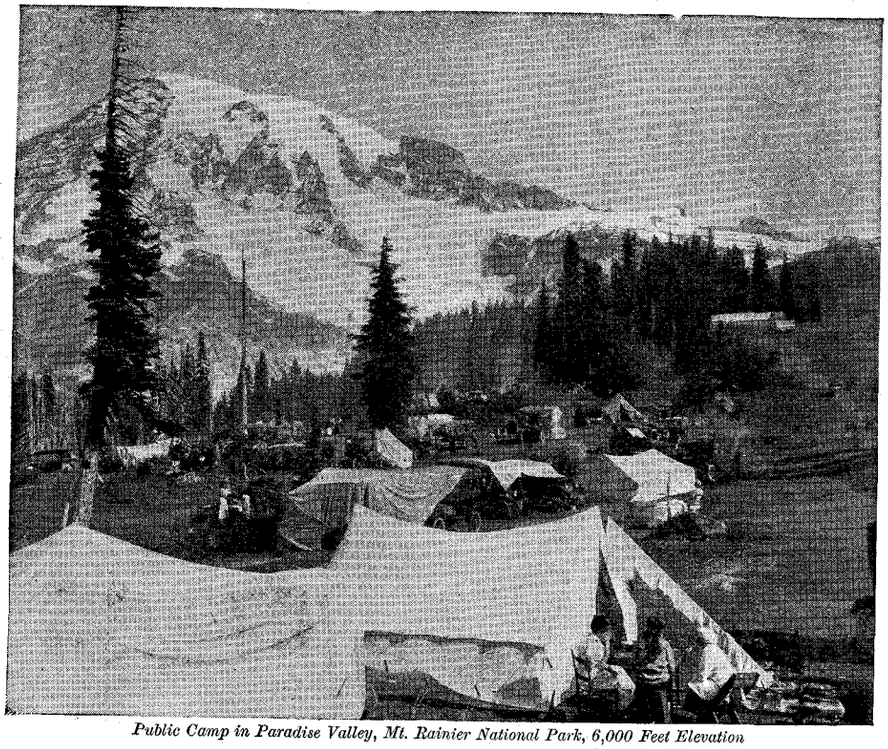

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and Seattle's keeping open house—COME!

EVERYTHING is ready for your vacation. The trout are rising to a fly. The golf is the best ever and it lasts 365 days in a year. There's a fine sailing breeze and the bathing is good. It's a little early for salmon, but they'll be great sport a bit later, as will marsh and upland birds. The mountains are calling; the motoring will be a revelation in the joys of the open road; the scenery is a fascinating combination of the beauties of Switzerland brought down to the Mediterranean; wonderful hikes and camping trips await your coming; the air is that life-giving blend found nowhere else on the continent—the tang of the sea, the tonic of the mountains and the balsam of great fir forests.

Your days will be crowded with pleasure—you will have the time of your life. The weather will be a succession of glorious summer days with never a trace of excessive heat, and the nights—Oh, how you will sleep!

You will rest your tired nerves, build up your body and secure spiritual inspiration from the environment that will help you over many of the petty worries of life; an environment made up of dazzling snow-clad mountains, stretches of blue sea, shimmering mountain lakes, sparkling streams, tumbling waterfalls and evergreen forests. Naturally, according to the latest official government figures, Seattle is the healthiest large city in America.

Good accommodations everywhere and a wholehearted welcome.

The latchstring's out—come direct to the Chamber's tourist information bureau—702 Third Avenue.

Low summer rail rates and a trip through wonderland en route to the motorist. You will be surprised at the comparative inexpensiveness of the whole thing.

Send for Charmed Land booklet.

No visitor to any part of the Pacific Coast should fail to travel at least one way via Seattle and the Charmed Land.

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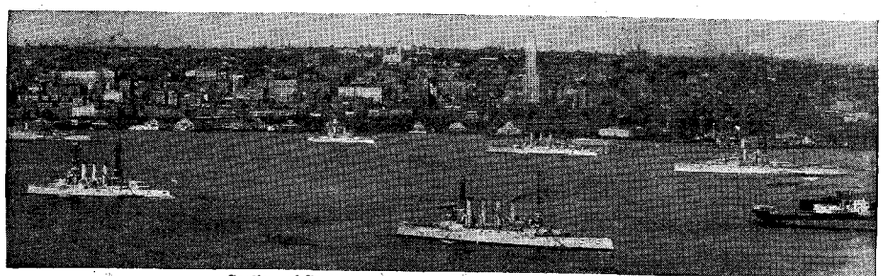

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BY MARSH K. POWERS

THERE is one disconcerting by-product connected with the study of history. It jolts your calm complacency as to the merits and accomplishments of your own times.

If one moment you risk a patronizing smile at this or that illogical oddity which the antiquarian has unearthed, the next you are apt to be confronted by flat proof that your ancestors preceded you not only in chronological sequence but also in applying some of your pet stratagems.

The next time that you are flattering yourself that you have conceived something wholly new take a moment off to read that poem of Kipling's which starts—

FILES—
The Files—
Office Files!
Oblige me by referring to the Files.
Every question man can raise,
Every phrase of every phase
Of that question is on record in the Files—
(Thrashed out threadbare—fought and finished in the Files).

When I started to gather material for this review of advertising copy, I am frank to admit that I thought I would be able to illustrate a consistent, uninterrupted improvement in the writing of advertising. "The files" thought otherwise.

If considered as a single whole, the material reviewed undoubtedly proves, as expected, a measurable advance in technical skill. However, when individual specimens are separately considered, equal frankness in all justice must pay frequent tribute to the quality of the earlier copy. Prepared in a day when each advertiser was pioneering alone and unguided into a phase of business in which he had no specialized magazines to direct him, no clubs and associations to help him avoid mistakes, and none of the other helps with which we have surrounded ourselves, many an early piece suffers not at all by comparison with the work which we are doing to-day under far more advantageous circumstances.

For instance, there recently came to light from the souvenirs of an earlier generation what I can safely assume to be the first "piece of advertising copy" ever written by one of my family. Though I, grandson of this first advertiser, have sweated and studied and wrestled with copy problems steadily for many years, I am decidedly certain that I have never achieved a piece of copy which is as many years ahead of its time as this maiden effort of a general merchant in an Ohio village seventy-eight years ago. As a matter of record, note particularly the argument for the cash basis, the confidence-winning restraint of "*almost* every variety,"

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nd the specific, memory-spurring touch f "the store with the trees in front of t." The original is printed on a panel f linen, 18″×24″ in size, and now awny with age:

NEW
GOODS
1845
'HEAP CASH STORE
A. POWERS

Would respectfully inform the citizens of **'lymouth,** and its vicinity, that he has purhased the Store formerly occupied by **A. W. lulett,** in Plymouth, and is now receiving direct rom New York, a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS

Vhich he offers as low as can be bought west f Buffalo. Persons wishing to purchase Goods, ill find it to their advantage to call and price is Stock. By selling for **Ready Pay,** he can ive better bargains to those who will favor im with a call; and purchasers will save at east **10 per cent.** by buying at a Ready Pay tore. They will not have to pay for the loss f bad debts, which credit Stores are obliged o add to their profits. **A word to the wise is ufficient!**

It is unnecessary to enumerate our **Goods.** Ve have almost every variety kept in a Country tore. Call and examine our Stock. **No charge or showing the Goods.**

All kinds of Produce
Taken at the Highest Market Price
50,000 lbs. Wool Wanted

or which the highest price will be given. Don't orget the Store with the Trees in front of it.

Plymouth, May 10, 1845

That was written in 1845. Now let s jump forward twenty years to the ime when the Civil War was just com- ng to a close. In the advertising columns of 1865 we find many names hich are still business bywords and any an advertising device which we se to-day.

Tying up an advertisement to the ews of the day, for example, is not the ecent development which we might asily assume it to be. To-day it is ore skillfully and relevantly handled, ut the basic idea is here in the next uotation and signed by a familiar ame:

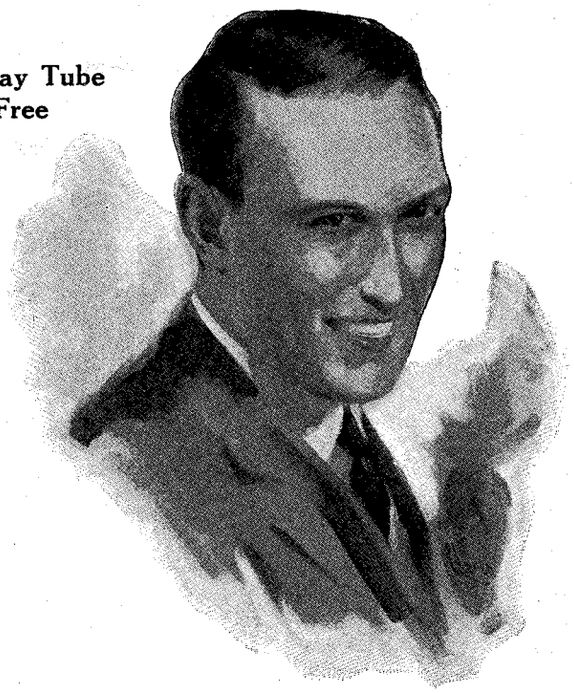
he Sensation—The occupation of Richmond is one of the sensations of the day; another is the new style of hat just introduced by Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton St., which is admitted to be the most tasteful and becoming that has been seen for a very long time. It is made of fine material, and while it has a good substantial body, is remarkable for its lightness.

It is easy for us to assume, too, that arly advertisers did not recognize the undamental principles governing adver- ising, yet Genin, a Broadway retailer, ight well have been writing a modern reachment upon advertising when he evoted a part of his very limited space o say:

> Advertising is a farce—(and an expensive one, too)—unless the advertiser's stock is fully up to his printed proclamation.

The advertising profession is still aboring to impress that truth upon oth the business and the home-keeping vorld!

Of course not all the copy of that day holds the interest of these first two sam-



10-Day Tube Free

What Men Use

To get those glistening teeth

Note how many men and women show white teeth nowadays.

They are proud to show them when they smile—because they are attractive.

There is a new way of teeth cleaning which millions now employ. It means whiter, safer, cleaner teeth.

Boys who want good teeth should use it. Make this free test and see just what it does.

It removes film

You can feel on your teeth a viscous film. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. Food stains, etc., discolor it. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film.

That's why teeth look cloudy.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it, and they cause many troubles.

That's how teeth are ruined.

You must do this

Old ways of brushing do not end that film. Some always remains to threaten serious damage night and day.

So dental science sought a film combatant, and two methods were discovered. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it.

Experts proved those ways effective. Then dentists everywhere began to advise their use.

A new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. The name is Pepsodent. Those two great film combatants were embodied in it, for daily application.

Now careful people of some fifty nations use this new way to clean teeth.

Fights acid too

Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

Pepsodent multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Those are Nature's great tooth-protecting agents in the mouth. Every use of Pepsodent gives them manifold effect.

Avoid Harmful Grit

Pepsodent curdles the film and removes it without harmful scouring. Its polishing agent is far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

The new-day way

Pepsodent is the tooth paste of today. Millions already use it. All careful people will adopt it when they know its benefits.

Send the coupon for a 10-day tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Then you will realize what this method means to you, now and in the future. Cut out the coupon now.

PAT. OFF
Pepsodent
REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth without the use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over.

10-Day Tube Free 1095

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 991, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

.....

.....

Only one tube to a family.

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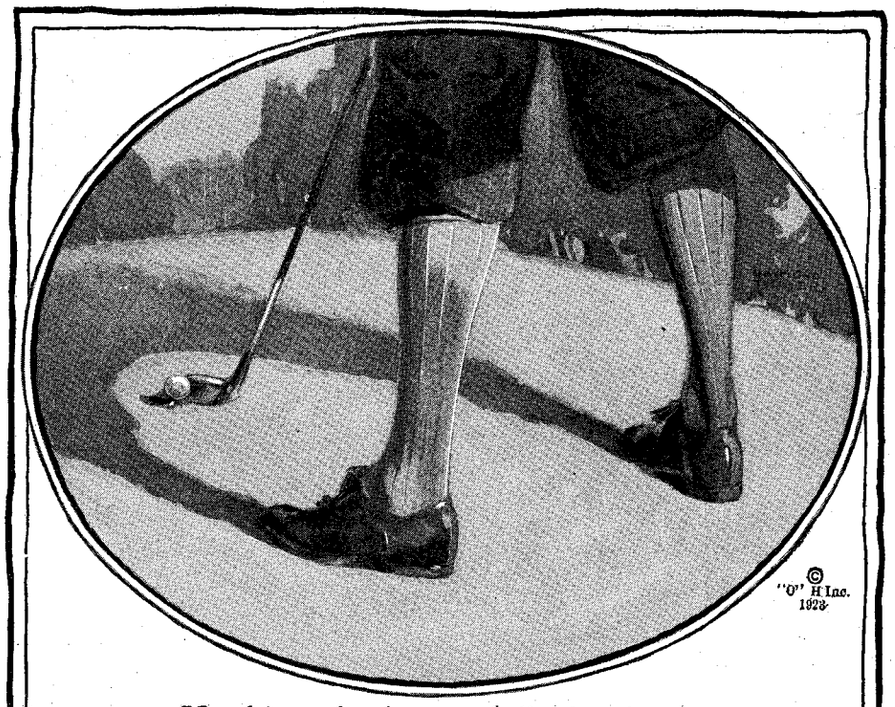
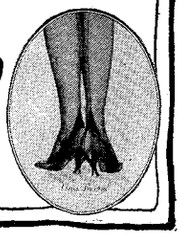


He drives the longest ball who dresses to leave mind, muscle and nerve free for the game. That is why so many golfers prefer

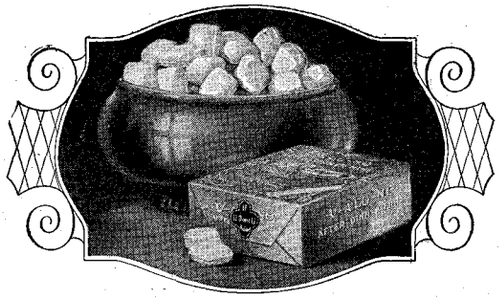
"Onyx" Hosiery

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office



By the makers of the famous "Onyx Pointex" hose for women.
Most department stores and haberdashers sell "Onyx"

"Onyx" Hosiery, Inc. New York



HERE they are—tantalizing, delicious bits of flavory sweetness. The kind of confection that never bores you, that delights your palate even when you think it is jaded. Topping off a dinner to the queen's taste—yet an appetizer at any other time of the day.

In 10- and 25-cent tin packages to preserve the freshness of the peppermint. If your dealer hasn't them, send to us.

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

U-ALL-NO
AFTER DINNER MINT

SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS OF ADVERTISING COPY (*Continued*)

ples. For instance, the maker of toilet preparations who printed this in 1865 nowadays finds more interesting messages to publish:

> Colgate & Co.'s Honey Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps for the Toilet—For sale by all druggists and dealers in perfumery and fancy articles.

Nor do many modern publicists advocate conundrum copy of this type—

> Why Does the Passion for Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus resemble the hair of your head? Because it grows upon you.

Ironic copy, however, persists and occasionally appears to this day (in the space of inexperienced advertisers) to duplicate the tone of this:

> **Generosity**—E. E. Kelly & Co. **Will Submit** to a rush of their Photographic Gallery at 77 Broadway for a few days. Don't forget the number—779 Broadway between Ninth and Tenth Streets. Persons who do not want pictures and would avoid temptations are cautioned against examining their specimens.

The man who wrote the advertising for Dr. Schenk (quite probably it was Dr. Schenk himself) had evidently taken to heart Abraham Lincoln's recent dictum that "you can't fool all of the people all of the time," for he writes

> It is not denied that some who take Dr. Schenk's Pulmonic Syrup die also. They commenced too late.

Even in 1865 utter frankness was recognized as an effective method of building confidence.

Proprietary remedies, by the way, furnished a major part of advertising volume in those days, aided considerably by books of dubious character, lotteries, phrenologists, and venders of pre-Volsteadian commodities. In fact the most striking piece of copy which I happened upon from this period is a patent medicine effort. Whether this naïve effusion sold the goods I cannot say:

> **PLANTATION BITTERS BY THE MILE**
> Messrs. P. H. Drake Co. last year sold nearly two million bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS. Allowing twelve inches to the bottle, set in a continuous line, they would extend three hundred and seventy-nine miles. What a nation of invalids we are! Just think of a stream three inches square extending from New York to Buffalo, being swallowed by human stomachs in a single year. But people appear to thrive under it and repeat with pleasure. We are inclined to think that Drake & Co. are entitled to the persimmons. Viva la Plantation. S. T.—1860—X.

That may not be copy which would be approved to-day, but, at any rate, P. H. Drake & Co. have conclusively proved that the graphic presentation of otherwise uninteresting statistics is not a modern conception.

Out of the advertising of this period I had rather anticipated being able to quote fairly numerous examples of rhymed jingles or plays upon words of the order of "O live better by using Olive Butter" (an effusion of the late eighties). The advertising columns which I examined, however, disclose

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nothing in that style except this rhymed and rhythmic bit:

SOZODONT purifies
SOZODONT beautifies
SOZODONT gratifies all who use it.

Before leaving 1865 there is another advertisement which should be quoted, partly because it is typical of much of the advertising of its day in arrangement, partly because we can immediately reproduce the copy written by the next generation. No illustration accompanied this categorical message.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS
APPROVED BY DOCTORS OF ALL THEORIES
Immediately cure a stitch
in the side or back
Cure lumbago and backache
Excellent for
AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS
And unequalled as a
STRENGTHENING PLASTER
Sold at 294 Canal Street and by all druggists

. . . . . .

Twenty-seven years later another advertisement for the same article retains nothing even faintly reminiscent of the advertisement just quoted. Only the name of the article in any way betrays their connection. The insertion of 1892 is illustrated by a procession of otherwise naked infants wearing lettered plasters on their backs which spell out the name "Allcock's." The message differs even more, in that it is attractively phrased for the casual reader:

You don't know it's there: you only know that the pain is gone. That's the way the
ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER
does its work.
It gently steals the pain away while you eat, sleep, or go about your daily business. Seems to strengthen and soothe an aching back the minute it's put on. You buy it in all parts of the world where people have aches and pains to be cured.

It was the same publication—a newspaper—which furnished both the Knox and Allcock examples of 1865 advertising. It is a decidedly interesting coincidence, therefore, to find in the magazine from which the 1892 sample of Allcock advertising is quoted another Knox insertion also. The twenty-seven intervening years, however, had seen Knox copy directly reverse the trend shown by Allcock. While the latter was developing from the formal to the chatty in style, Knox had swung from chatty to formal—

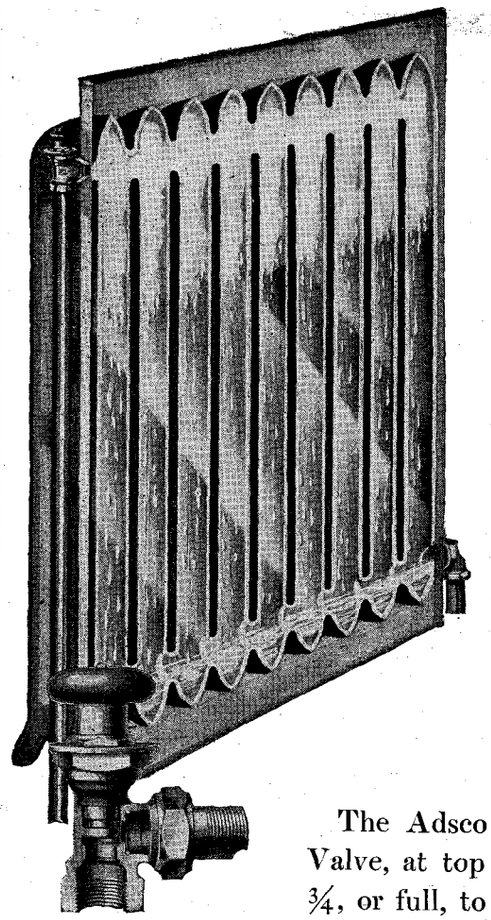
FASHIONABLE HATS

HATS FOR MEN	**HATS FOR WOMEN**

"KNOX IS RIGHT"

RIDING HATS—WALKING HATS—DRIVING HATS—HATS FOR THE THEATRE—RECEPTIONS—WEDDINGS—HATS FOR EVERY SOCIAL FUNCTION

That advertisement is a very fair sample of much of the copy employed thirty years ago. A search through a whole magazine of that date is quite likely to disclose not a single example of



A Glass Front On Your Radiator Would Show You How Adsco Heating Saves Coal

THE steam, as vapor, which comes to the radiator from the boiler, is under constant pressure of ounces instead of pounds. (Pressure is kept constant by an Adsco Damper Regulator which controls the fire.)

The Adsco Graduated Packless Radiator Valve, at top of radiator, is opened ¼, ½, ¾, or full, to control the amount of heat as a faucet controls water.

If you could look into a radiator, you would see that, with the valve "full-open," steam would fill about 80% of the top, and would be continually condensing, flowing off, heating the lower part of the radiator. Thus all heat is given up to the room, and condensate returns to the boiler, cooled. Return mains and radiators are vented to the atmosphere.

The low cost of Adsco Heating is due to its simplicity and the absence of air valves, vacuum pumps and complicated traps. The positive control of heat and pressure by the Adsco Valve and the Adsco Regulator prevent wasteful overheating and often save as much as 20% to 30% in fuel.

Any heating contractor can install Adsco Heating, or change hot water systems to Adsco Heating.

AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES AND WORKS
NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.
OFFICES
New York Chicago St. Paul Seattle Philadelphia Pittsburgh

MAIL COUPON WITH YOUR LETTERHEAD
To AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM CO., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
☐ Send Bulletin No. 156-O, Adsco Heating for individual buildings.
☐ Send Bulletin No. 20-O, Adsco Community Heating of building groups from Central station.

ADSCO HEATING

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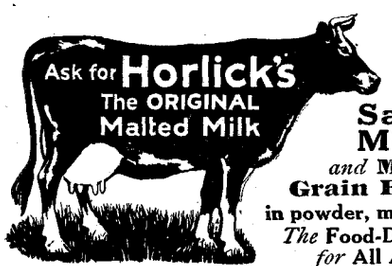
Stoll
OUTING EQUIPMENT
TRADE MARK

Notice the extra wide hips of this Stoll Waterproof Perfection Tent, giving standing room all around. Insect-proof—sewed-in floor and screened windows — also mildew proof, and gives absolute protection in all weathers.

Large windows and door, large awning and wind-brake—the most unusual value you'll find.

Write today for complete catalog of beds, tents, tables, chairs, etc.

The Stoll Manufacturing Co.
3274 Larimer Street, Denver, Colorado



Safe Milk *and* **Malt Grain Ext.** in powder, makes *The* **Food-Drink** *for* **All Ages**

Avoid Imitations—Substitutes

Business—

There is romance in business, but not all men have found it. Of those who have, many write for The NATION'S BUSINESS, vigorous monthly magazine published for executives by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Sample, 25c at newsstands or by mail. Write for description and for offer which saves you $1.50.

The NATION'S BUSINESS
WASHINGTON D·C·

ART
OF WATER-COLOR PAINTING

Do you like to paint or sketch Landscapes in pencil and Water-Color? Then you will be more than pleased to hear that our Extension Department offers a HOME COURSE in this delightful subject.

The course is designed for beginners over fifteen years of age, and for those who have had little practice.

Just copy and fill in the blank and mail to the given address.

The Cleveland School of Art
Extension Department
Cleveland, Ohio

Please send me full informatiou about your Extension Course in Landscape Painting in Water-Color.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS OF ADVERTISING COPY (*Continued*)

copy containing any information of real interest. The year 1892 probably marks the low-water mark in the quality of advertising copy. Though notable efforts at effective illustrations and composition are frequent, the copy tone is usually either that of the Knox advertisement above or of the Remington insertion which reads—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Since 1871 a policy of careful, constant and progressive improvement of the Remington Typewriter has been steadily carried on. The same policy will be unceasingly pursued in the future. It is today not only Unsurpassed, but Unapproached for Excellence of Design and Construction, Quality of Work, Simplicity and Durability.

Send for catalogue.

To turn back once more, and for the last time, to 1865, there was one other advertisement which caught my eye and held my curiosity. I had long known that the stiff linen collar of commerce had aggressive critics, men who wanted a more enduring article—something that would be free from or impregnable to mangles and irons. No one, however, had ever told me to what lengths men would actually go to dodge laundry tolls, so it was with some shock that I read the advertisement next to be quoted (and I think that the second word will have the same effect on most of you who read this). Fortunately, its quotation will serve a double purpose—first to record it for its antiquarian interest, second to utilize it to represent 1865 in a chronological review of advertising description of articles intended for an identical purpose.

In 1865 the message for the recommended substitute read:

AMERICAN STEEL SHIRT COLLARS—Patented April 19, 1864.—Electric, self-adjusting, enamelled white, $5, $7, $9 per dozen. Samples mailed, 50c, 75c, $1, snow white, stitched, $1.25. JEANERET, 78 Nassau St.

In 1892 it took this form:

LINENE
Reversible
COLLARS & CUFFS

The best and most economical COLLARS and CUFFS worn.—Try them.—You will like them.

LOOK WELL FIT WELL
WEAR WELL

Sold for twenty-five cents for a box of TEN collars or FIVE pairs of cuffs.

A sample collar and pair of cuffs sent by mail for SIX CENTS.

Write, giving size and style wanted.

And in 1922 the copy aimed to change collar-buying habits reads:

No Starching — Will not Wrinkle
No Rough Edges — Saves Your Shirts
Wears Longest — Saves Your Ties

Our new Collar is an adaptation of an exclusive English model to the needs of the American man who cares about style and correctness in dress.

In appearance it's as smart as a cavalry officer in parade uniform, but in use it stands at ease all day long.

Buy your collars of a reputable retailer. He won't offer you a substitute. He knows there isn't any.

Using these three exhibits as samples—and this is fair in that none of the three selections ranks with either the best or the least deserving of contemporary work, but is fairly typical of the advertising skill of its day and age—the progress toward more interesting copy is evident; 1865 gives the bare facts, 1892 adds a flat claim and inserts a hook for an inquiry; 1922 introduces description and "atmosphere." All three, by a strange coincidence, wholly neglect to explain the reasons behind the virtues promised (unless the word "steel" in the 1865 example is an all-sufficient explanation).

In size the three advertisements differ even more radically than in style, and far more than the mere number of words would indicate. The 1865 example consumed all of four lines across a single column of newspaper space, 1⅛ square inches *in toto!* The 1892 advertiser invested in a magazine space measuring 2⅝″ × 2½″. The 1922 advertiser bought the full page. The approximate space ratios are 1:57:1,000! It would be an interesting sidelight if we could know how closely those figures approximate the relative National investment in advertising for the same three years.

1845—1865—1892—each have submitted us here samples of their advertising technique. Examples of 1922 publicity are everywhere to be seen. And the net of the comparison, in my mind at least, is that, though to-day there are obviously more advertisers and a far higher percentage of advertisers who exhibit a knowledge of the principles of successful advertising, nevertheless we of to-day, in all fairness, must admit that there were advertisers in the pioneering days whose advertising vision had already sensed and put into practice many of the methods and policies which we have complacently attributed to recent years.

They had not perfected advertising—neither have we.

There was much still to be done in 1845—and in 1865—and in 1892.

There is much still to be done in 1923 and the years to come.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

Eat and Be Well!

A condensed set of health rules—many of which may be easily followed right in your own home, or while traveling. You will find in this little book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.

CONTROL YOUR WEIGHT WITHOUT DRUGS OR TIRESOME EXERCISES

Effective weight control diets, acid and bland diets, laxative and blood-building diets, and diets used in the correction of various chronic maladies.

The book is for FREE circulation. Not a mail-order advertisement. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

HEALTH EXTENSION BUREAU
294 Good Health Building, Battle Creek, Mich.

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Special Real Estate Announcements

The following advertisements of property for sale or rent will be found of particular value to those of our readers who may be interested in the selection of a country or city home. These properties cover a wide range of price and location from which one may select according to his individual requirements.

CANADA

For Rent—"CAMP CRUSOE," Big Gooseberry Island, Chester, Nova Scotia. Island, 60 acres, ¾ mile from mainland; furnished cottage, 10 bedrooms; fine woods, tennis court, good wharf, 3 bathing beaches, sailboats, power-boat, rowboats, canoe, good condition. Kitchen garden; fishing, excellent sailing and bathing. Further particulars apply to 9,307, Outlook.

For Sale 2,000 acres (whole or part) of wild land in County of Welland, Province of Ontario—Niagara Peninsula

About 20 miles west of Buffalo, N. Y., within sight of the greatest Canadian industrial area; that is to say, the Welland Canal and Niagara district, which is developing very rapidly with its cheap electrical power and water transportation. Great bargain for anyone who has capital to invest. For full particulars write WILLSON ESTATE, care of C. C. WILLSON, Marshville, Ontario, Can.

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE Exceptionally well located country place in the FOOTHILLS of the BERKSHIRES. 11 acres, colonial house, 11 rooms, recently remodeled, 3 fireplaces, 2 baths, new furnace, town lighting, combined barn and garage, detached laundry and woodhouse, fine tennis court, good elevation and plenty of old shade. 3 hours from New York. Address W. B. CRANE, Kingston, Pa.

Black Point, Conn. Seashore cottage, rent for August and September, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, set tubs, electric lights; fully furnished. $300. Mrs. M. G. Johnson, 90 Evergreen Ave., Hartford, Conn.

TWO ACRES BEAUTIFUL WOODLAND

High altitude, ideal location for summer camp for Christians; good hunting and only half-mile from lake 2 miles long. Build your own log cabins, title clear. Price $250, cash $100, balance 1 year. Box 43, Colchester, Ct.

For Rent Summer Home 5 bedrooms, bath, sleeping and dining porches, furnace, fireplaces, wood, ice, Jersey cow, chickens, fruit and vegetable gardens, barn, log cabin in pine woods, trout brook. Reliable man in charge. $750 for season. W. W. COOPER, Colebrook, Conn.

Cornwall, Conn.

Furnished Cottage, Seven rooms, bath, modern plumbing, open fireplace. Elevation 800 feet. $250 for season. 9,237, Outlook.

New seashore bungalow, large boarding-house, 1 nice cottage, **FOR SALE.** Special prices and terms. Will rent. Crescent Beach Land Co., Crescent Beach, Conn.

Kent, Conn. FOR RENT — For summer, attractive house, 9 rooms, furnished. All conveniences, electric light. Garage. Address Owner, 9,421, Outlook.

Lakeville, Conn., and Thereabouts

Country estates, farms, and cottages. Lake region of the Berkshires. BELL and WAGNER.

FOR SALE

Small summer home 3 miles from Litchfield

Attractive new house, artistically furnished. 8 rooms and bath, modern plumbing, furnace, open fireplaces, piazza with awnings. Flower garden and orchard; 3-car garage, double bedroom above; artesian well. Farm of 160 acres may be rented out. For sale furnished or unfurnished. Apply to O. D. P., 156 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J.

For sale, Colonial house in Litchfield Hills. Elevation 1,200 ft. View unsurpassed. 10 rooms, 2 baths. Completely screened. All conveniences. Hot-water heat. Colonial front porch and balcony. Back large veranda overlooking hills. ¾ acre land. Fruit trees. Garage. 23 miles Hartford, 3 miles Torrington. Golf links. Built 7 years, occupied only by owner. Terms reasonable. Address W. W. Gaylord, Box 103, Torrington, Conn.

CAMP For Rent, in the woods, furnished. Six rooms, fireplaces, bath, spring water piped into house, **Litchfield Hills.** 1 acre or more for cultivation. $300 May 1 to Oct. 1. 9,381, Outlook.

CONNECTICUT

For Rent Country place pleasantly situated, quiet, retired, restful. Modernly equipped, well-furnished house 14 rooms, 5 fireplaces, baths, electricity. Private lake, swimming pool, boats, canoes. Rental June 1 to October 1, $3,000. Request more detailed description. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

FOR RENT, furnished, two 10-room cottages. Desirable location; bathroom, hot and cold water, electric lights, piazzas, and shade; beautiful flowers. Mrs. Mary S. Benjamin, 33 High St., Mystic, Conn.

For Sale MYSTIC, CONN., modernized house, large grounds, near river. Excellent place for children. $5,000. Easy terms. H. Glodhill, 220 W. 122d St., N. Y. C.

TO RENT, a furnished cottage at Eastern Point, New London

containing 9 rooms, 2 baths and 2-car garage, adjoining golf links. Rent for the season $1,200. Address X. Y. Z., Box 1416, Hartford, Conn.

Waterfront Modern COTTAGE on remarkably fine Long Island Sound location, for sale to close estate. Write for description, Box 306, New London, Conn.

Stonington, Conn. 2 houses, 13 and 15 rooms, all conveniences, overlooking harbor, with building to be made into garage. Address 9,239, Outlook.

TWIN LAKES, CONN.

Furnished cottage with six rooms and bath, one floor, veranda three sides, lavatories in bedrooms, electric lights. One sleeping dormitory, 2 boat-houses, ice-house (filled), 1 store-house, two-story 2-car garage with cement floor, abundant supply pure water pumped automatically by electricity. Good lawn and shade. Over 6 acres on margin of lake. Good bathing. Price, $13,000. Address

C. S. BLAKE
Hartford, Conn.

West Cornwall, Conn.

For Sale, house, 10 rooms and bath. 1 acre land. Opposite R. R. station. Inquire Miss CAROLINE B. LANE, East Northfield, Mass.

FOR SALE RUSTIC LODGE Five rooms

Large porch. High, wild, secluded, near Housatonic River. $950. SAGE, Woodbury, Conn.

FOR SALE

Main St., Woodbury, Conn.

A genuine old-fashioned house, 12 rooms, open fireplaces, old brick oven, 4 acres of land, small barn, never failing well of water, shade trees, etc. Fine for residence or an ideal location for a road house. Address D. H. Bacon, Derby, Conn.

For Rent July and August, furnished 6-room house on main street of village. Bath, electric lights, piano, garage. Auto bus passes door connecting with ocean, 11 miles distant. Chickens, vegetables, milk available next door. $350. 9,451, Outlook.

FLORIDA

THE AMERICAN RIVIERA

West Florida Gulf Coast country.
Five-acre farms for $2 a month.
Waterfronts at reasonable prices.
G. H. WYMAN, Box 1454, Pensacola, Fla.

GEORGIA

For Sale, the Glover property, Blue Ridge, Ga. 400 acres. ¼ in the city, balance adjoining. Adjoins Baptist Assembly grounds and young ladies' seminary. On Atlanta-Knoxville Highway. Unexcelled apple orchard. R. H. ROBB, 334 Hemphill Ave., Atlanta.

MAINE

For Sale Small farm on Penobscot River. River frontage. Daily boat to Boston. Would make good summer home. I. E. F., 7508 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O.

Want Maine Property?

Consult **LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS,** largest agency in Maine. Bangor, Me.

Now is the time to hunt up the camp site for a boys' or girls' school! We recommend a quaint, artistic home attached to a big, electric-lighted barn, for sale on Androscoggin Lake. Three acres of ground. Modern conveniences, trees, flowers, ice, and vegetables. Comfortably secluded yet near supplies. Bracing air, unusually good fishing. Owners, 9,255, Outlook.

MAINE

For Sale, seashore cottage in Pine Grove, at Bayview, Me. Faces finest of beaches, in locality of private homes. 6 rooms, fully furnished, large piazza, fireplace, electricity, city water, telephone. Retired yet accessible. Apply M. E. Lounsbury, Roslindale, Mass.

FORTUNES ROCKS, Biddeford, Me.—2 shore cottages for rent, furnished most attractively for modern housekeeping; 8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, electricity, water. Also small furnished camp for 3 persons. Miss ESTHER W. SMITH, Andover, Mass.

Boothbay Harbor, Me. Furnished cottages for sale or rent. Season $150 and $200. Price $900 and $1,800. 300 ft. shore front on Boothbay Harbor opposite Capitol Island. Photos. J. H. BLAIR, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

East Boothbay, Me. For Sale

Murray Hill Location
7-room furnished COTTAGE. Grand ocean view. Price $2,300. Full particulars C. S. McFarland, 91 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.

Camden, Me. FOR RENT. Fully and modernly furnished high-class seashore cottages. Best selections now. $500 to $900. Photos, plans, and detailed description. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT CAMDEN, ME.

"WILDACRE"

Furnished cottage, 1½ acres of land. Living-room, dining-room, den, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; also chauffeur's room with bath; 2 enclosed porches, laundry, garage. Attractively situated on shore. For particulars address H. P. DRAKE, 1002 Washington St., Bath, Me.

To let, for season. Great Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Me., furnished, 6 rooms and bathroom. Fronting on bay. Rent $300. Apply K. S. Bankson, 4211 Chester Ave., Phila., Pa.

Ripley Point, Harrington, Me.

To Let, 11-room cottage, delightfully situated, close to shore. Well built, well furnished. Large rooms, open fireplace. $150 for season. Miss Grace P. Nash, Box 95, Harrington, Me.

Herrick's, Hancock Co., Me. TO LET

Furnished bungalow, by the month or season. Modern conveniences. Open fireplace. Miss ElsieF. Packer, 87 Edwards St., Hartford, Conn.

Heron Island, Me. FOR SALE 2-story bungalow

Partly furnished, delightfully situated, finest on Maine coast. Bargain to quick buyer. Photos. McCLAVE, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Small Hotel or residence, sale or lease.

Finest resort house coast of Me., thoroughly overhauled. Hardwood floors, bath, fireplaces; garage for 12 cars, with 8 unfinished rooms above. ONLY HOTEL HERE. 20 miles from Portland, good business. Would make nice private residence. SELL CHEAP. Write **T. F. MOREAU,** Lewiston, Me.

FOR SALE Furnished 6-room cottage. Upstairs toilet and running water. Electric lights, open fireplace, large porch. Magnificent view of Linekin Bay. Ferry and bus to Boothbay Harbor, Me. Photos. $1,300. Rogge, Katonah, N. Y.

East Bluehill Shore

opposite Mount Desert

For sale, together or separately, seven-room house, also comfortable bungalow, modern conveniences, large barn. Very reasonable. Photographs and particulars from DR. S. J. BEACH, 704 Congress St., Portland, Maine.

NEW HARBOR, MAINE

For Sale—Seashore House

6 rooms, porch, 1 acre land, bargain. Burton B. Blaisdell, New Harbor, Me.

OGUNQUIT, ME.

Beachmere Cottages For Rent

Beautifully situated, completely furnished, modern cottages. Private grounds and beach. E. S. WARE, 912 Floyd St., Lynchburg, Va.

MAINE

OGUNQUIT, ME.

FOR SALE or RENT. Furnished cottage facing the ocean. 9 rooms, kitchenette, 2 studios, bath, 2 toilets, piazza, porch. 1½ acres. Susan M. Ketcham, 1010 Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, ME.

Summer cottages with modern conveniences **TO LET.** HARMON REALTY CO.

PEMAQUID HARBOR, MAINE COAST. Furnished cottages **to let,** 4 to 8 rooms, $150 to $300. Ocean views. Mrs. D. Whitehouse, Pleasant St., Augusta, Me.

PENOBSCOT BAY, ME. on the coast **For Rent**

Attractively furnished cottage, 8 rooms, bath, electricity. Good boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Further particulars address 9,365, Outlook.

Penobscot Bay, Me. Rent or sell, 10-room furnished cottage, shore front, family or club. Thos. Harvey, Union St., Rockland, Mass.

Portland Harbor Diamond Island Cottage, furnished.

8 rooms, bath, fireplace, sun parlor. Golf and tennis grounds. Boat 6 trips each day to Portland. Sale or Rent. A. D. PARKHURST.

ROBINHOOD, ME. For Sale or To Rent.

Large, well-built, furnished Colonial house, store, other buildings and steamboat wharf. 7-acre tract almost surrounded by water. Ideal summer location. 8 miles by road and steamer from **Bath.** Purchaser would receive 5% on investment from present rentals. Write for photographs and particulars. S. M. NEFF, 19 Clarks Hill Ave., Stamford, Conn.

Seashore Cottage Rent for season

6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; fully furnished. S. W. LITTELL, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Me.

South West Harbor, Me.

For rent, remodeled house. 8 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished; fine view harbor. Miss ALICE M. CLARK, 43 Grove St., Augusta Me.

FOR SALE

Beautiful summer cottage with all modern conveniences, 29 acres land, 2,000 feet shore frontage. Situated at the entrance of Penobscot Bay. Address PHIL. THURBER WARE, Spruce Head, Maine.

MARYLAND

136-Acre Bayside Farm

Excellent buildings; 10 cows, 10 horses, 12 hogs, poultry, reaper, modern implements; a real Maryland money-maker, income assured from start; schools, stores, churches, college, good markets; 122 acres tillage for alfalfa, wheat, tomatoes; 27-cow pasture; variety fruit; fine 2-story 18-room house and bath, delightful view of bay; 80-ft. barn, poultry house. Owner interested elsewhere, sacrifices all $12,925, part cash. Details and photo page 19 Catalog Bargains—many States. Copy free. Address me personally. E. A. STROUT, Pres., STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 BM Nassau St., New York City.

FOR SALE

Gentleman's Estate

of 375 acres. 18 miles from Baltimore and 5 miles from Bel Air. This property with its mansion house and 3 tenant houses has been held in one family since 1660. It has 250 acres of valuable timber land, and 125 acres of farm land, with a wonderful view of the foothills of Blue Ridge Mts. Good hunting. Sold at a sacrifice on account of settling estate. For further information write A. J. B., 2880 Fairfax Rd., Cleveland Heights, O.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attractive Country Home in Massachusetts Hill-Town

Near pleasant village, on State road. 18-room house, good condition, modern conveniences. Stable, garage, trees, shrubbery. 10 to 15 acres. Low price to settle estate. Desirable as residence, small farm, auto inn, or sanitarium. E. B. D., 9 Arlington Ave., Providence, R. I.

Berkshires 125 miles from New York. Furnished housekeeping camps and tents at moderate rentals. Supplied by owner of farm with provisions. Post office, station, stores within 10 mins.' ride by bus or auto. Very quiet yet not isolated. Further particulars, 9,265, Outlook.

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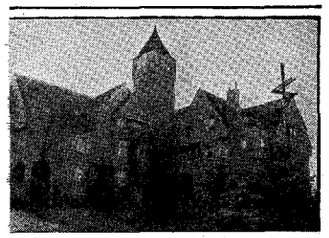
Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

BERKSHIRES 125 miles from New York
Old-fashioned house remodeled. 12 large rooms, 2 bathrooms, nice porch, comfortably furnished. 5 mins.' walk from station and post office. Rent season $500. 9,263, Outlook.

BERKSHIRE HILLS
Farms and Country Estates.
Furnished Houses for Summer Rental.
WHEELER & TAYLOR
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.



FOR SALE BROOKLINE, MASS.
Hilltop overlooking Boston
Mansion with two wings, separated by high tower. Built for two brothers. Each wing complete for large family, with servants' quarters. Everything modern. Extra large music room. Ample grounds. Garage for four cars. Would rent one wing furnished subject to sale. Address D. M. DUTCH, 33 State St., Boston, Mass.

BUZZARDS BAY AND CAPE COD
are the most attractive and alluring seashore sections of New England. The healthy out-of-door life appeals strongly to those who have visited this section, as shown by their return year after year. It is the children's paradise. If interested in buying or renting a seashore place there, send for our beautifully illustrated booklet with road map.
H. NELSON EMMONS & CO.
49 Federal St., Boston.

CAPE COD Ocean Front Bungalows
Moderate rents.
S. W. Ball, 56 Pine St., N. Y.

CAPE COD Longnook Beach, Old Truro, Mass.
Furnished cottages, 5 and 6 rooms, 5th. Season only, $190 to $300. Luther C. Greenleaf, Trustee, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

Summer Home, For Rent House, 11 rooms, bath
Furnished. 3 acres, fine soil, well water, fruit, barn. 2 miles to station, East Northfield, Mass. S. J. MacKenzie, 317 W. 45th St., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN GREENFIELD
fine country estate having about 25 acres of land, woods, brook, lawns, formal flower garden. House well built, largely finished in hard woods; 21 rooms, 4 baths, dressing-rooms with running water, large piazzas. Garage for 4 car. Also 4 rooms and bath for gardener, adjoining stable. Estate suitable for private family, or an inn, boarding school or sanatorium. Rural delivery. Lovely views of near hills. Address Mrs. F. L. ROBBINS, "Sherwood," Greenfield, Mass.

TO RENT HATFIELD, MASS.
8-room house, furnished or unfurnished, modern improvements. 5 acres of land. Ideal place for semi-invalids to recuperate. Large garden; fruit, lawn, trees, chicken-raising. Address E. K. Pease, 132 E. 45th St., N.Y. City.

FOR RENT, SEASON 1923
Heath, In Beautiful Hill Town, Elevation
Massachusetts 1,700 Feet
modernized farmhouse, fully furnished, facing splendid view. 12 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory, replaces, wood furnace, piazzas, sleeping-porches. Garden, garage, servants' cottage adjoining. For further particulars address Mrs. L. Robbins, "Sherwood," Greenfield, Mass.

PETERSHAM, MASS.
For Sale, old-fashioned country house on the off Main Street; near hotel and golf links; spring water. Man's house and stable has been used as garage. Price $10,000. Apply to Mrs. GEO. WEST, Salem, Mass.

FOR RENT, Shore Cottage, 7 rooms, bath, screened porch
MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.
All conveniences, elec. lights, fireplace. Mrs. C.F.Willard

MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Shore cottage for sale or to let. Furnished, piazzas, elec. lights, hot and cold water, bathroom, conveniences, open fireplace. Apply H. Hawley, Room 14-8, State House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS

FOR RENT Furnished Summer Cottage on the South Bluff, Siasconset. Rent $1,000. Address Mrs. Annie S. Waite, Nantucket, Mass.

FOR RENT 5 cottages at Siasconset, Mass.
For further particulars apply to
Mrs. HENRY COFFIN, Siasconset, Mass.

For Rent, Williamstown, Mass. Furnished house, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, open fireplaces. Address Mrs. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

For Sale, Rustic Cottage, fully furnished, on hillside in Mass. Restful summers; verandas, fine views, piney air, six bedrooms, bath, toilet, hot water, oil, wood and coal stove, open fireplace, screens, plenty fine walks, drives. $2,600, or $2,500 for cash. H. Y. P., 988 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MINNESOTA

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM IN THE LAKE REGION OF MINNESOTA
Good house with heating plant. Fair sheep barn and outbuildings. 35 acres growing pure "certified" Grimm alfalfa seed. 35 acres tame and wood-lot pasture. Fenced with woven wire. The alfalfa alone produces the equivalent of 10% on a $20,000 valuation. Write for price and terms. C. R. BILLINGS, Audubon, Minn.

FOR SALE
45 acres of cut-over land on a beautiful lake in **Northern Minnesota,** 7-acre point jutting into lake. Ideal site for **summer camp.** $20 an acre. Address R. R. PRICE, 810 6th St., Southeast, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSOURI

EXCHANGES MADE QUICKLY
We have new high-class income property in Kansas City, paying 10% to exchange for farms, ranches or other property. Write for latest bulletin. Send details of your property.
BARNEY GOODMAN
1515 COMMERCE BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONTANA

Partner Wanted To invest $5,000 in summer camp on border of Yellowstone Park. Log buildings on beautiful river. Camping parties with saddle horses and pack train. Trout fishing, deer and elk hunting. Address Jack Hamilton, Lakeview, Mont.

Fine Montana Farms Finest wheat lands in U. S. A. at $20 to $40 per acre. Write First National Bank, Plentywood, for information.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DURHAM, N. H. For sale or rent, farm 108 acres, large house, attractive location, broad piazzas, electric lights, furnace, bath, tel., R. F. D., 1 mile R. R. station and N.H. College. Would rent house with or without land. Address Box 183, Durham, N. H.

JACKSON, N. H. For Rent Season 1923
2 furnished cottages on the side of **THORN MOUNTAIN, overlooking village and Presidential Range.** 8 and 10 rooms, running water and bath. **$175 and $350.** Also 2 four-room furnished camps, **$80 each.**
COMMERCIAL CORPORATION,
171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE Overlooking LAKE SPOFFORD
10 miles from Brattleboro, Vt., 6 room, 1½-story house, with screened sleeping-porch 10 x 28 ft. and 2 acres of land, $2,000; or same house with 30 acres meadow and wood land $2,800. Water from well and excellent spring. R.C.H., 493 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Conn.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

MOUNT MONADNOCK
In the heart of this beautiful region there is offered for sale a fine old New England residence to settle an estate. Property in excellent repair, has running water, 2-car garage, wonderful maple shade trees, large barn ideally adapted for studio, large lawn. House has 16 rooms and is complete with servant quarters. Electricity available. Opportunity for tennis courts. About 3 acres of land. Conveniently located to R. R. station, schools, and churches. Price $5,500. Full information furnished by EDWARD H. FARRAR, Troy, N. H.

North Sutton, N. H. Kind of home one pictures in dreams. On lake shore, amidst giant pines, fronting high mountains. 12 large rooms, plastered, furnished, open fireplace, extensive verandas; garage, tennis court, icehouse. $5,000. DIRECTOR, 20 W. 44th St., N. Y. City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE
In the New Hampshire Lake Region, in the Beautiful Town of NEW LONDON
Near Lake Sunapee, amid rare mountain scenery and gorgeous sunsets, a one hundred acre farm consisting of woodland and about twenty-five acres of excellent tillage. House is roomy, well built and attractive. Barn large, substantial and well arranged, contains two silos and an icehouse. This property is suited for farming or is well located for summer residence. Address Miss FLORENCE DIXON, North Rochester, New Hampshire.

Shawmut Camp, Silver Lake, N. H. Cottages, tents. Capacity 15-18 persons. Board July-August for families with children 6 yrs. upward. College affiliations preferred. Canoeing, mt. excursions, wood life. Camp to let, June and Sept., with boat, wood, ice. Miss Hester Cunningham, Hillside St., Milton, Mass.

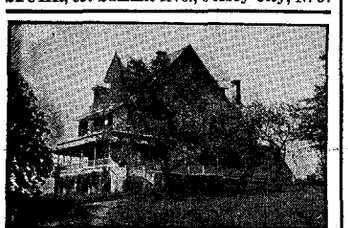
For Sale or Rent A large modern house located on the road from Meredith, near Squam Lake, N. H. Large lawns, private driveway; good views; artesian well, pure water, unlimited supply; stable or garage. Furnished. 8,821, Outlook.

White Mountains, N. H. For sale, bungalow camp, furnished; 10 acres, on lake; boathouse, boats, fishing, bathing, ice, wood; details; photos on request. Price $6,000. Box 22, Center Conway, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

SUMMER HOMES
NORTH JERSEY SHORE
ALLENHURST, DEAL & ASBURY PARK
Most complete list of furnished houses now for rent and sale
MILAN ROSS AGENCY
ESTABLISHED 1885
Opposite Main R. R. Station
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

92 ACRES FOR SALE
near Barnegat, N. J., 4 miles from railroad station, 90 miles from New York, 70 miles from Philadelphia. $1,000. Address A. L. STUHR, 980 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.



Three-Fourths of Horizon in varied and extended view, is the outlook from this

New Jersey Country Home
Location: 50 miles from New York, reached by main line Lehigh Valley R.R., also branch lines of C. R.R. of N. J. and Penn. R.R. Elevation: nearly 500 ft. House: in excellent condition; 15 rooms, simply furnished; gas and hot and cold water on every floor, modern plumbing, 2 open fireplaces; large piazzas. Excellent water. Waring sewage system. Garage: large stone with cement floor, capacity 3 or 4 cars; water. Acreage: nearly 90 acres, farmland, woodland and orchard. Farm buildings and old homestead, ½ mile from residence, also in good condition. Separate water supply. Stock and machinery if desired. Possession immediate. Price very reasonable. For further particulars address owner, Mrs. EDWARD W. BARNES, Box 314, Flemington, N. J.

For Sale—Fine house in choice location. 11 rooms, sleeping-porch, porte-cochère. Fireplaces. Hardwood throughout. Beautiful grounds. Very reasonable. Charles Benjamin, Madison, N. J. Phone 46-M.

"In the BERKSHIRES of New Jersey"
50 minutes from Broadway at MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY
For Sale—attractive modern all-year home and 6 acres in lawns, gardens, etc. Centrally located on hill near golf club. Immediate possession. 17 rooms, 2 sleeping-porches, 5 bathrooms, 5 fireplaces, billiard-room, sun-room, etc. Every convenience. 3-car garage containing servants' quarters. Cow-barn, etc. Condict, 15 Exchange Place Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—Semi-Bungalow
7 rooms, lavatory, bath, steam heat, electricity; large shaded lot, fine view; frame and concrete garage. 5 minutes from station, main line Erie, 23 miles from New York. Address W. J. HARDING, 28 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J. Completely furnished house near lake and ocean; fine view; 8 rooms and bath, 5 bedrooms; all conveniences and heat, piano, telephone. S. W. GEERY & Co., 784 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

Montclair, N. J.
For sale, 12-room house, all improvements, steam heat, 2 baths, billiard room, grounds 90 by 200 ft. Beautiful shade trees and shrubbery, wide porch, partly screened. Price and terms apply Room 406, 66 Beaver St., N. Y.

Point Pleasant, N. J. For sale or to rent, 9-room house, modern improvements, quite near beach, very attractive location, near pine region. 9,429, Outlook.

FOR SALE 230 ft. on Main St., Orange, N. J. Perpetual light on 3 sides; within 3 minutes of two R. R. stations and trolley. Income from property at present time. Property increasing in value. For further particulars address P. O. Box 164, Orange, N. J.

Furnished house, 9 rooms, garage. Attractive section **South Orange.** $150 per month rent during summer. Wm. M. Shakespeare, 508 Hillside Pl., S. Orange, N. J.

New, modern summer or winter mountain home for sale; **Warren Co., N. J.** Steam heat, garage, barn, fruit. Famous trout stream on property, near railroads and State roads. Healthy. B. H. Crosby, Rahway, N. J.

For Rent Northern New Jersey, farmhouse, remodeled for 2 families. Furnished. 150 acres, brook through woods, large barn, orchard. $300 year, including fruit. Resident owner. Address 9,459, Outlook.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks, Auger Lake, Fordway Camps. New, attractive furnished bungalows for Gentiles, 3, 4, and 5 rooms. Boating, bathing, fishing. $150 to $250 per season, including rowboat, ice, and firewood for fireplace. MACE & NICOLLS, Keeseville, N. Y.

Picturesque ADIRONDACK foothills, 7 hours New York, near two lakes. 100 acres, new house, good barns; insurance $1,700. Plenty fruit, fine springs. Good investment. Timber will be worth double price. Quick sale, $2,000. 9,339, Outlook.

"ADIRONDACKS" COTTAGES
For Sale or To Rent.
Also Camp Sites For Sale.
W. H. Otis, Keene Valley, N.Y. Phone 14F14.

Cottages for Rent On Lake George in Adirondacks
Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, riding. Meals at club if desired.
GLENBURNIE CO., Glenburnie, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW
FOR RENT FOR SUMMER MONTHS
Located directly on Trout Lake, three miles from Bolton Landing, Lake George. Entirely new. Built by present owner, who will rent for the entire season at moderate rental. **Completely furnished throughout. Five rooms (three bedrooms) and bath. Kitchen with running water. Ice, wood, and rowboat included.**
For full particulars address 9,067, Outlook.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE
ADIRONDACK CAMP
Fully furnished. For rent. Paul Smith's Region. 14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Apply MITCHELL-MITCHELL, 350 Madison Ave., or any broker.

Adirondack Bungalow Camps
Furnished. For Gentiles. 5 rooms and bath, running water, open fireplace, screened porch, $195 for season. 7-room cottage, artistically furnished, $250. Garage. Surrounded by mountains. Fine center for touring. Jersey milk and cream, fresh vegetables, ice and other supplies convenient. Tubercular cases not accepted. ALMON WARD, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.

Adirondacks, Keene Valley Furnished cottage for sale—delightfully situated. For particulars and photograph address 9,433, Outlook.

Keene Valley Essex Co., N. Y. **"La Maisonnette"**
Ideal summer mountain home, very tastefully and comfortably furnished, 5 minutes' walk from country club. Plot 150 x 500 ft. 4 master bedrooms, 6 beds, 2 master bathrooms. 1 large screened sleeping-porch 10 x 35 ft.; 3 downstairs porches, one screened, 45 x 10 ft.; large dining-room, sitting-room, den, study, maid's room and bath, kitchen with extra combination stove, pantry, 6 large closets, open fireplace, garage. Ice, wood and blankets included in rent. From June 1 to Oct. 1. Special arrangements made for linen and vegetable garden. References required. Write to R. FIGUET, 158 West 15th St., New York City.

Keene Valley, N. Y. Furnished cottage to rent. Four bedrooms, two sleeping-porches, parlor, open fire, music-room, dining-room, kitchen, bath, telephone, garage, wood and ice. For further particulars and price write
H. M. BROWN, Keene Valley, N. Y.

Rainbow Lake, Adirondack Mts. Furnished housekeeping camps **FOR RENT.** Folder. Address Chas. A. Wardner, 713 4th St., Jackson, Mich. Mention Outlook.

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Real Estate

NEW YORK

THE BIRCHWOOD NEW ADIRONDACK CAMP

Near Lake Placid, Wilmington, N. Y.
Large living-room 18 x 22, cobblestone fireplace, sleeping-porch, two large sleeping-rooms en suite with bath and shower. Kitchen, closets, Dutch doors. Electric hot-water heater, electric lights, wonderful water supply. Wood, ice, canoe furnished. Excellent fishing, hunting, boating, bathing, golf near by. RENT for season $500. Address for further particulars E. C. OLNEY, 812 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Furnished Housekeeping Camps for Rent at Elizabethtown, N.Y. In the Adirondacks. 4 camps, with bath-rooms and electric lights. ¼ mile from post office. Attractive building sites for Sale. Walter D. MacDougal, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE

BALLSTON SPA (seven miles south SARATOGA), N. Y.
On D. & H. R. R. and State road to ALBANY. 3-story frame house, large grounds, and a garage. Thomas Kerley, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FOR SALE 130-Acre Farm, woodland, brook, spring water piped in house, all improvements. 6-room tenant house. Price $15,000. Mrs. J. L. WYCKOFF, Copake Falls, N. Y.

FOR RENT, in the heart of the Catskill Mts., a seven-room cottage with bath, open fireplace, outdoor sleeping-porch, garage, tennis court. Restricted community. W. H. Wakeham, Amityville, N. Y.

For Rent 2 Fully Furnished Cottages On a large estate in the CATSKILLS, all modern improvements. From June 1 to October 1, 1923. Address Lock Box 64, Palenville, Catskill Mts., for further information.

ONTEORA PARK—Catskill Mts. Restricted colony. **Summer cottage** fully furnished. 3 master's, 2 maids' rooms, kitchen, bath, dining-room, living-room. To settle an estate will sell for $2,750. Apply Miss A. Flint, 118 East 19th St., New York City.

FOR SALE: Farm of 250 acres located in Central Chautauqua Co. Adjacent to State highway, but on private road. Fine views. Large old trees, sugar bush, also woodland. 2 houses, 2 large barns, all buildings new and in first-class condition; electricity, running water, modern plumbing, furnace. For views and other information address 8,563, Outlook.

For Sale Property situated at **CORNWALL, N. Y.** Suitable for gentleman's residence or private school; 14 rooms, all improvements, parquet floors; many fine shade trees; large porch; 5 minutes' walk to post office, schools, churches. Transportation of the best. Photo on application. Inquire of W. H. STONE, Cornwall, N. Y.

Cragsmoor, N.Y. 87 miles from N.Y. City on mountain top 2,000 ft. elevation. Two cottages for rent summer season, completely furnished. One 12-room stone villa with 3 large piazzas, 2 sleeping-porches, 3 baths, 4 toilets, 5 fireplaces, heating system, acetylene gas, long-distance telephone, garage. $800. One 6-room cottage, bath, fireplace, large piazza. $400. Address 196 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn. Phone South 3536 W.

FOR SALE—235-ACRE FARM on shore of SENECA LAKE near city of Geneva, in beautiful Finger Lakes region of western New York. Large colonial house, 2 tenant houses, fine buildings, never-failing water supply; 40 acres commercial orchard, apples and pears; dairy of 30 cows; ½-mile lake front, can be sold in cottage sites; milk station and railway station one mile distant. Beautiful farm, suitable for summer home, and first-class paying proposition. Reasonable price and terms. Pictures mailed on request. Address Owner, 9,275, Outlook.

FOR SALE or RENT. Neat stucco bungalow, all improvements; double garage; village 1,000; 4 miles to Lake Mohawk. 3 churches, good school, State highway, 3 mins. to station; bathing, boating, fishing; scenery magnificent; with or without furniture. Write Miss F. B. ELMENDORF, High Falls, N. Y.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain.—To rent, furnished, cottage, 7 rooms and bath, electric lights, pure spring water, garage. Overlooking lake and Green Mountains. Address R. H. STEWART, 22 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Lake Champlain. For sale, camp exceptionally well arranged and equipped. 495 feet frontage, beautiful pine grove, combination boathouse-garage, filled icehouse. W. B. Sprague, Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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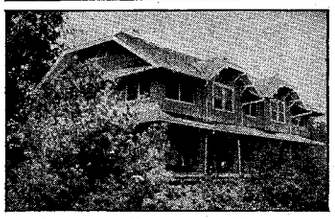
NEW YORK



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East Hampton, Long Island

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IN

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NEW YORK

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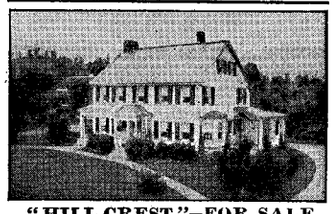

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7 rooms and bath. Airy, view on 3 sides. Fine location, ½ hour lower New York. June to October. $100 a month. Address R. H. K.

Country Board

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

Spend your summers or all the year in beautiful old Fairfield. New York 1½ hrs., Bridgeport 25 mins., Fairfield depot 5 mins., fine bathing beach 15 mins.' walk. Table excellent. Terms $18 and up. Mrs. Livingston G. Smith, 410 Post Road, Fairfield, Conn.

A FEW REFINED PEOPLE can find room and board in my quiet, pleasant village home for the summer. References.
Mrs. Emma F. Bartlett, Walpole, N. H.

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Psycho-Therapeutic Treatment. Booklet.

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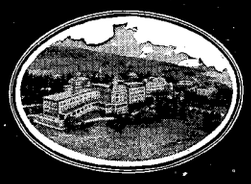
Health Resorts



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SAFE 8% FIRST MORTGAGE INCOME CERTIFICATES additionally secured, tax exempted, quarterly payments. Permanent or reconvertible. Ask circulars. Home Building & Loan Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

MADE to order. Children's gingham bloomer dresses. Box 42, Ridgefield, Conn.

ENTERTAINMENTS

FOR expert director of community drama and pageantry refer 3,522, Outlook.

ROOMS TO RENT

SUBURBAN—Large room with alcove, light housekeeping or board, all improvements, private family. 8 mins. station Erie R. R. R. M. Hayward, North Hackensack, N. J.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

BOX fine stationery printed for only 75c. Burnett Print Shop, 320 Ohio St., Ashland, O.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite 5842, Washington, D. C.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED in cultured home where there are five children (four boys) of school age, a mother's assistant. Would consider permanent mother's helper, or teacher (man or woman) for summer months. Would like some one who can swim and drive car. Mrs. F. Lynch, Riverside, Conn.

WANTED—Refined, educated lady to manage home for father, two sons, ages 16-17. Sons in Eastern university, home this summer. Giltedge references required. Banker, 3,572, Outlook.

PRACTICAL nurse and companion with experience and pleasing personality desired for an elderly woman making her home in an attractive New York apartment hotel in the winter and in the country for the summer. Every consideration shown. Best of personal references. Address 3,569, Outlook.

WANTED — Housekeeper-companion. A lady, Protestant, practical housekeeper, able to direct maids. Willing to read aloud and be generally helpful in family of three adults, in small town near Philadelphia. Address 3,585, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED — Refined Protestant nursery governess for one child, girl aged four. Red Bank, N. J., summer. New York winter. Salary $80. 3,565, Outlook.

TEACHER of history and economics wanted in girls' private school in Philadelphia. Must be college graduate and have at least two years' experience. A recent photograph and recommendations must accompany application. Position resident or non-resident. 3,579, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

PHYSICIAN, young, cultured, as medical adviser, companion, for summer. Excellent references. 3,534, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

EXPERIENCED nurse wishes employment middle of May. 3,549, Outlook.

Business Situations

THOROUGHLY experienced, competent secretary wishes position with reliable firm or individual. 3,545, Outlook.

YOUNG girl desires artistic end of tea shop for summer. Furniture, painting, decorating, batik. Vicinity New England. 3,508, Outlook.

SECRETARY, college trained, experienced, wishes summer position in country at camp or hotel. 3,576, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

TRAVELING companion. College man wishes to travel abroad as companion during summer in return for expenses; can drive car; will tutor if required. Address 3,447, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN—Thoroughly competent hostess-housekeeper and buyer, desires position in motherless or widower's home. Would chaperon one or more young ladies wishing to travel. Highest references. 3,495, Outlook.

HOUSEMOTHER-housekeeper, long experience private schools, desires management of dining-room in women's college, large school, or hotel. 3,518, Outlook.

REFINED young woman, university graduate, desires position as traveling companion with elderly woman. 3,530, Outlook.

AMERICAN woman desires position as managing housekeeper in cultured Christian family. Elderly persons or motherless household preferred. Highest credentials. Available after May 15. 3,564, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires summer position as driver for family or ladies' party. Experienced in cross country touring. References. 3,562, Outlook.

YOUNG French lady, 27, refined, desires position as companion with elderly lady. Enjoys traveling, sewing, etc. Good references. Ready in June. 3,566, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED Swedish woman wishes position as managing housekeeper. Trustworthy, capable, refined. Highest recommendations. Miss Otterberg, 304 East 58th Street, N. Y. 4288 Plaza.

POSITION desired as housekeeper in refined private home, or as directress of club or tea room. Experienced. Reference. Address E. H., 8209 Elberon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEWOMAN will exchange companionship for well appointed home in country, or travel—where there are few duties other than social ones required. 3,552, Outlook.

COMPANION, chaperon, clear headed, responsible executive. Good conversationalist, cheerful. Experienced interior decorator. Will assist head of household or will take full charge of motherless family. Country. 3,551, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER-secretary seeks position. 3,542, Outlook.

FRENCH teacher desires governess's or companion's engagement by June 1. Best references. 3,547, Outlook.

TEACHER needing change of employment desires to be companion to semi-invalid woman or to care for unusual child. Miss B., 1483 E. 116th St., Cleveland, O. Garfield 316 W.

WANTED, by experienced seamstress, position in hotel, hospital, or school. Address 3,558, Outlook.

CULTURED young woman would like position as companion to some one spending summer in Maine. References. 3,559, Outlook.

SCOTCH WOMAN, well educated, wishes post for summer months. Tutoring, companion, or take entire charge of child. Experienced with children, knowledge of nursing, good traveler. Would suit in boys' or girls' camp. 3,574, Outlook.

LADY holding first class diploma domestic science, well educated, highly recommended, wishes to assist in small hotel or tea shop during summer months. 3,575, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, supervising, by woman of ability and refinement. Eight years' experience in the management of household and servants. Excellent references. 3,567, Outlook.

CULTURED young woman as companion or social secretary. Will travel. 3,581, Outlook.

WOMAN of refinement desires position as house secretary or companion to child or adult. 3,582, Outlook.

LADY, closing her tea room for summer, would like trustworthy position in club, or chaperon. Would go abroad. References exchanged. 3,578, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate who has had many years' experience in teaching wishes to secure position as chaperon and companion to one or more young ladies. She has traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and is capable of giving advanced instruction as well as friendly care and competent oversight. 3,584, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TUTOR or traveling companion, Princeton graduate, now law student, aged 23, experienced, summer position. Excellent references. 3,475, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY student desires position as tutor or companion for summer. Four years' experience as companion, tutor, and secretary. Highest references. 3,445, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position as governess or nursery governess. Excellent references. 3,496, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate with teaching experience desires position with family as companion-governess. Highest references. 3,482, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED young teacher desires position as governess to small boy or girl in private family. Best references given and required. Desirous of traveling abroad. 3,502 Outlook.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

STUDENT desires position coaching college preparatory subjects. Best references. Freeman Twaddell, Durham, N. C.

SMITH College graduate, experienced Chicago teacher, will tutor for college entrance during summer. Prefers position in Middle West or traveling. Able driver. Best references. 3,563, Outlook.

PRINCIPAL of large city high school in New England desires congenial employment during July and August. 3,568, Outlook.

TEACHER wishes position in family for summer. School subjects, model drawing, water color, elocution, kindergarten. Fond of children, outdoor life, and nature. Full charge; can manage home. C. Smith, Linden Hall, Lititz, Pa.

MUSIC and grade TEACHER will exchange services for summer travel. 3,544, Outlook.

YOUNG Bryn Mawr graduate available as tutor-companion, traveling abroad or America. Linguist. Expenses only. 3,543, Outlook.

TEACHER, refined young lady, desires summer position. Tutor, nurse, companion. References. 3,548, Outlook.

ENGLISH teacher, 27, experienced, desires position. Governess or companion to younger children. Summer months. Best references. 3,557, Outlook.

YOUNG lady desires position as tutor or companion. College degree. References given and required. 3,573, Outlook.

CHILD-training. Woman loving children, expert, wishes position about June first, individual or group work. University graduate, artistic, musical, athletic. Understands physical care. New York references. 3,570, Outlook.

COLLEGE junior desires tutoring position for summer. Preparatory school subjects. Experience, references. 3,561, Outlook.

CAPTAIN of university tennis team, all-around athlete, scholar, desires position as tutor or companion during summer. Christian, best social standing. Experienced at driving car. 3,560, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as teacher of dancing, social directress, or hostess by experienced and tactful woman. Hotel or school. References. 3,586, Outlook.

SOUTHERN young lady from cultured family, graduate kindergartner, experienced as nursery governess and teacher, wishes position of trust as governess in family. References. Start June 1. Virginia Steel, Beechwood, Jenkintown, Pa.

RESPONSIBLE young college woman desires position as tutor or companion during summer months. 3,577, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-in Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

HOME school for a few talented children summer months. Berkshire foothills. 3,309, Outlook.

TO young women desiring training in the care of nervous patients a course of two years is offered by the Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Monthly allowance $25 and maintenance. For further information address Superintendent of Nurses.

BECOME a landscape architect! Big salaries, fascinating work! Free information. Landscapers, 425 Union League Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

OLD COIN dated 1757 for sale. 3,524, Outlook.

WANTED—Woman physician will take into her beautiful modern country home and care for mentally defective young woman; references exchanged. 3,536, Outlook.

AUTHOR traveling in Europe will write a weekly letter to individuals or clubs about conditions, sights, personages, etc. Twenty dollars for six weeks. 3,537, Outlook.

FOR adoption: Boy, seven years, attractive, golden hair and hazel eyes, of English, Protestant parentage. Apply 610 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

FOR adoption: Twin boys, eleven years, sturdy and attractive. Apply 610 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

FOR adoption: Boy, five years, blue eyes and brown hair; very sturdy and active. Apply 610 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

DOCTOR'S widow will take two children for the summer in attractive country home, 60 miles from New York. Special attention given to diet. Tutoring if desired. Highest references. 3,539, Outlook.

POPULAR lecturer for socials, entertainments, women's clubs, at reasonable cost. 3,541, Outlook.

WANTED—Young women by State accredited nurses' training schools. Free board, room, tuition. Cash allowance paid. For catalogs write FREE BUREAU OF ALL SCHOOLS, 1,101 Times Building, New York.

FOR sale. Chantilly lace shawl, perfect condition. 3,571, Outlook.

SUMMER, Adirondack Lodge. College-hospital woman will mother little girls. 3,583, Outlook.

BY THE WAY

A DRAMATIC moment during the recent annual meeting of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is described in the "North Carolina Christian Advocate." Dr. W. F. Tillett, of Vanderbilt University, rose to a question of personal privilege and told the Council that with him on the Council's executive committee sat a man who had been born a slave in his father's family and who had now become a college president—Professor S. G. Atkins, founder and president of Slater State Normal College of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Dr. Tillett said that his father, a Methodist minister, at the time of the Civil War owned a few slaves, among them Allen Atkins, "whose memory I honor and revere." "It is that man's son," he went on, "who is here to-day as a member with you and me of this executive committee and an honored representative of one of the churches constituting this Council." President Atkins made a fitting reply to this tribute, and prolonged applause from the Council terminated the unusual incident.

A kindly but somewhat patronizing landlady, according to "Harper's Magazine," was inquiring of the professor's young bride as to her prospective summer outing. "Our plans thus far," replied the bride a little distantly, "are only tentative." "How delightful!" the landlady exclaimed; "I'm sure you will enjoy camping out more than anything."

"Wolves have been seen during the last ten days in the Berkshire Hills for the first time in a generation," says a recent despatch to the New York "Times." Wolves have been regarded by naturalists as extinct in the States east of the Mississippi, and it is probable that these wolves crossed the border from Canada as a result of the severe winter. While the wolf has been practically exterminated in our Eastern States, it is remarkable that he still exists in numerous bands in France and Spain, in certain high snow-clad mountain regions which give him immunity from pursuit.

An interesting note about wolves is found in the American Relief Administration's Bulletin for March. This states that wolves have been devastating villages in the Bashkir Republic, in eastern Russia. The ravenous animals had, it is said, destroyed twenty-nine horses, sixty-four colts, and forty-three cows in four villages during the early part of the winter.

An invasion of mice, the Bulletin further states, has been experienced in the Don region, and the price of a cat there has gone up to fifty million rubles!

Arnold Bennett's astonishing literary industry—equaling the industry of Anthony Trollope—is reflected in an entry in his diary as quoted by "The Writer:" "This year I have written 335,340 words, grand total; 224 articles and stories and four installments of a serial called 'The Gates of Wrath' have actually been published, and also my book of plays, 'Polite Farces.' My work included six or eight short stories not yet published, also the greater part of a 55,000-word serial, 'Love and Life,' for Tillotson's, and the whole draft, 80,000 words, of my Staffordshire novel, 'Anna Tellwright.'"

A memorial to Mark Twain, it is reported, will soon be erected on the campus of Elmira College at Elmira, New York. It will be remembered that Mark Twain married an Elmira girl and had his home there for a number of years, and that he is buried there. The expense of erecting the memorial has been met by unsolicited contributions from friends of Mark Twain.

From the Chicago "Tribune:"

"I guess—" "Oh, don't guess. You Americans always guess, you know." "No, I don't know. You English always know, don't you know?"

The influence of nationality in determining a reader's choice of the world's great books is seen in a list quoted by Giovanni Papini, a prominent Italian author. Of the "great books of humanity," he says, "the most profound and the most popular are narratives of journeys: the 'Odyssey,' the 'Æneid,' the 'Divine Comedy,' 'Gulliver's Travels,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' the 'Tales of Sinbad,' the 'Persian Letters,' 'Faust,' 'Dead Souls.'" The "Persian Letters," which probably few Americans would include among the world's greatest books, were written by a seventeenth-century Italian nobleman, Pietro della Valle, who traveled extensively in the East and published several volumes dealing with his journeys—or, rather, the books were published after his death by one of his fourteen sons, whose mother, a Persian lady, was met by Valle during his travels and came home with him as his wife.

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